

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54

JANUARY 15, 1929

NO. 2

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TOUR OF 1928

II. LOUVAIN

III. ANTWERP

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH

THE LIBRARY WITHIN THE SCHOOL

LUCILE F. FARGO

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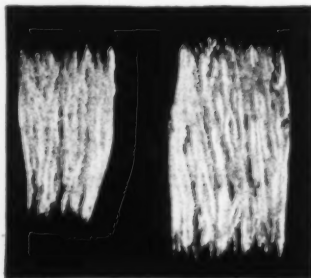
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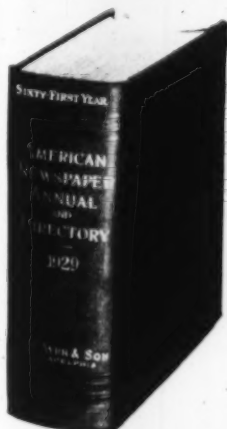
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### LOGIK

Versuch einer Theorie der Wahrheit. Von Akos von Pauler, o. ö. Professor der Philosophie an der Universität Budapest. Aus dem Ungarischen von Dr. Joseph Somogyi. Oktav. VIII, 291 Seiten. RM 11.—, in Leinen geb. RM 13.—.  
Das neue Buch des bedeutendsten und originellsten ungarischen Philosophen der Gegenwart ist eine systematische Weiterführung derjenigen logischen Gedanken, die der Verfasser in seinen "Grundlagen der Philosophie" niedergelegt hat. Es bedeutet den ersten Versuch, das gesamte Gebiet der Logik konsequent auf drei logischen Grundsätzen aufzubauen und ein neues einheitliches System der logischen Wahrheiten aufzustellen.

### MITTELALTER UND ANTIKE BEI WILLIAM MORRIS

Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Mediaevalismus in England. Von Elisabeth L. Küster. Gross-Oktav. Mit 3 Tafeln. VIII, 439 Seiten. 1928. Geb. RM 12.—.  
Die erste grundlegende Untersuchung eines seltsamen Stilphänomens—mittelalterlich dargestellte Antike im 19. Jahrhundert—, das im Bereich der englischen Präraffaeliten am häufigsten auftritt und in William Morris seinen breitesten und klarsten Ausdruck gefunden hat.

### DIE FRÜHVOLLENDETEN

Ein Beitrag zur Literaturgeschichte von Guido K. Brand. Gross-Oktav. IV, 318 Seiten. Geb. RM 7.—, in Leinen geb. RM 8.—.

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### LOGIK UND ZWECKREINHEIT IM NEUDEUTSCHEN SCHACHPROBLEM

Von Walther Freiherr von Holzhausen. Eine Denkschrift zum 25. jährigen Jubiläum des "Indischen Problems" von Koltz und Kockelkorn nebst zwei anderen problemsachlichen Abhandlungen. Mit 155 Diagrammen. Gross-Oktav. V, 114 Seiten. 1928. RM 5.—, in Leinen geb. RM 6.—.  
Dieses Buch wird der wissenschaftlichen Vertiefung und Weiterbildung des Problems wertvolle Dienste leisten. Es befasst sich in seinem Hauptteil mit der Frage der Zweckreinheit, die bekanntlich den Kernpunkt der modernen Problemlösung bildet.

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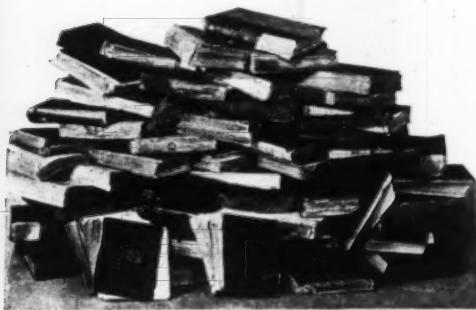
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# TWO PICTURES

*worth any librarian's attention*

Photographs courtesy Chivers Book Binding Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.



(A) A group of library books before binding with du Pont Library Fabrikoid



(B) The same library books after binding with du Pont Library Fabrikoid

**I**LLUSTRATION (A) shows a group of books before binding with du Pont Library Fabrikoid.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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~ JANUARY 15, 1929 ~

## The Bibliographical Tour of 1928

By Theodore Wesley Koch

*Librarian, Northwestern University*

### II. The Library of the University of Louvain

IN Brussels we had conferences at the Royal Library and at the Institut International de Bibliographie. From Brussels we made excursions to such nearby places as Louvain, where we inspected the new University Library; and Antwerp, where our chief professional object of interest was the Plantin-Moretus Typographical Museum.

Louvain authorities are said to have been somewhat concerned at first as to what Mr. Whitney Warren, a "foreigner from New York," might build on the handsomest square in their town. They feared that it might be either a skyscraper, a modernistic block or a pseudo-Greek temple, as are so many American library buildings. They were therefore much relieved when the architect finally submitted to the late Cardinal Mercier plans for a building in the purest Flemish Renaissance tradition, "outside as graceful, as decorative and as colorful as the guild houses on the Grande Place in Brussels or the city hall of Bruges or Audenaerde; inside, the acme of modern comfort," as wrote the Brussels correspondent to the *Chicago Tribune*.

In an article published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, July 1, 1928, M. Louis Gillet analyzed the architectural details of the new library building, and said that Mr. Warren must have taken particular pleasure in making this monument. After having done so many skyscrapers and office buildings, he must have been happy to picture at last a thing of pure music. An exquisite architect, Max Doumic, used to say that beauty was impossible beyond the third story. If one exceeds that limit all proportion is lost; there is nothing more than

fatigue, dryness, repetition, and monotony. Perhaps one will find that rule a little narrow, but that, however, is the point where Mr. Warren stopped of his own accord. However, he threw up into the air a shaft, a campanile, two hundred and seventy-five feet high, a tower which blazes out in the sky like a rocket and which one sees from afar, above the fields, in coming from Brussels, like the needle of a sundial.

One of the chief attractions of this monument will be found in the inscriptions with which it is adorned. It is like the attraction of the streets of Pompeii, or the little square of Salamanca, or the *ex voto* offerings in the churches. Here each pillar speaks of a donor, each stone has its voice and pronounces a name to us. Each stone is alive and the whole immense edifice is a gift of love. The building is a golden book of friendship. Numerous busts have been placed both on the façade and inside the building, including those of the King and Queen of the Belgians, of Cardinal Mercier and Mr. Herbert Hoover. There is a comparatively small bas-relief picturing the burning of the old Library.

On the façade of the old Halles the figure of the Blessed Virgin had presided for four centuries. Mr. Warren sought to have for the new Library a statue of the Virgin which he commissioned from the French sculptor, Jean Dampé, who had done the angels of the campanile of Sacré-Cœur in Paris. In *L'Illustration*, June 23, 1928, M. Gillet described the newly executed Virgin as standing upright, with her weight on one leg, carrying the child on her left arm. The Mother, tall and draped

in her chaste tunic, is wrapped in a coat of which the folds frame her within two great vertical lines. But what one will notice immediately in this Virgin is an astonishing novelty: a Madonna helmeted, with breast-plate, an armed Madonna, her right hand resting on the hilt of a sword,—an unheard of thing in art, strange and unparalleled in the whole Christian tradition! More than one church bears the title Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, but the piety of previous generations had never pictured this war-like Virgin. It was necessary to come down to our own days to conceive of a Madonna who defends herself. But no sooner was this new Virgin installed on the façade of the new Library building than there arose a storm of protest. Who has dared to militarize the Blessed Virgin, was the question I heard asked in certain quarters.

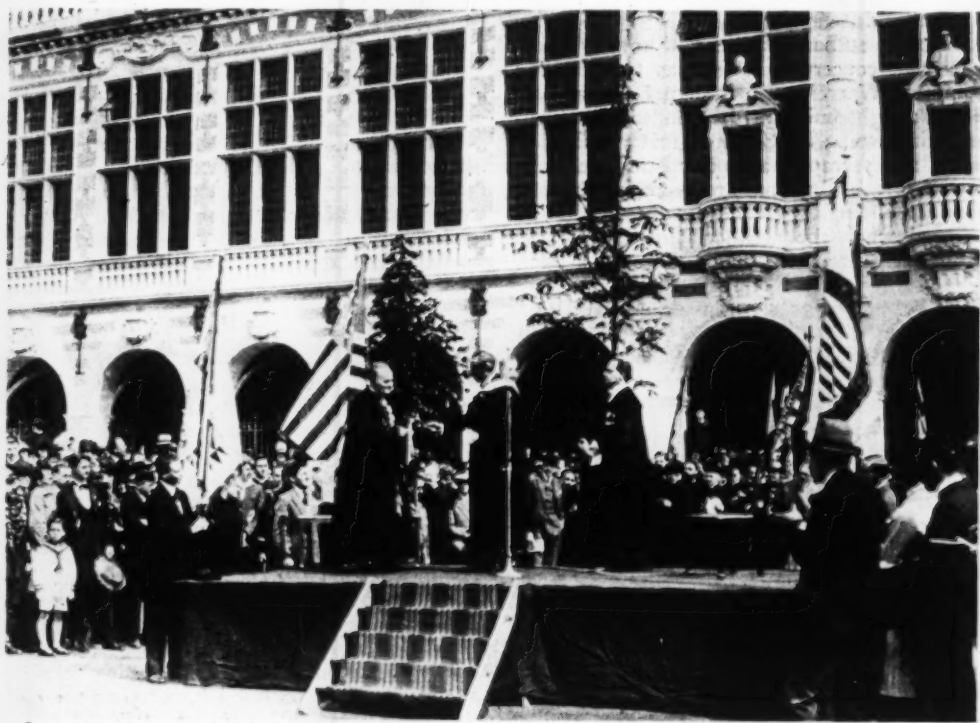
The refusal of the Rector of the University, Monseigneur Ladeuze, to allow the balustrade as designed by the architect to be placed on the pediment of the building resulted in an unpleasant incident, which was but momentary. The perfection of the building will be treasured by generations—to whom the present affair will be but a note in a guide book—if even that. This balustrade contained an inscription

consisting of interlaced letters reading: *Furore teutonico diruta; dono americano restituta.*

Purists have criticized the Latin, wrote M. Gillet. It was especially desired to soften the inscription and to substitute something for it which could not offend anyone. Some would be content to write in vague terms *bello diruta, pace reedificata*, "destroyed by war; reconstructed by peace," as if the war were a general misfortune, an impersonal catastrophe which enveloped all people, aggressors and victims, without judgment or responsibilities.

When, during the dedicatory exercises, the American Ambassador, Mr. Gibson, started to speak, an airplane which was flying over the square let fall on the crowd thousands of little strips of paper on which were printed the words of this inscription.

The new building is not a reconstruction of the old, which had not even lost a section of its walls, and has now been restored and is used as a central administration building. The new building is constructed at a distance of a kilometer from the burned building. It is a new construction, which therefore could not have been destroyed by the Germans, and what the Germans destroyed in particular, namely, the books, have been replaced in good part by them and not *dono americano*.



Director Receiving the Keys of the New Louvain Library from the American Ambassador

### III. Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp

The number of books printed at Antwerp in the first half of the sixteenth century is relatively so great that a survey of these is sufficient to give an idea of the entire production of books in the Low Countries of that period. Of the 2221 books listed by W. Nijhoff in his *Nederlandsche Bibliographie van 1500 to 1540*, there are 1202, or more than half, which were printed at Antwerp.

Plantin said that in the printer's trade he saw an opportunity of association with the learned and of working at their side and with them for the spread of knowledge and art. He kept a sharp watch over the instruction of his children and grandchildren. Thinking that at the ages of from four to twelve they were too weak for heavy work, he gave them proofs in several languages to correct. Presumably the correcting was no more than the comparing of a text newly set up with the printed original; yet even that is hardly an exercise which we should assign to the children of today. But the five daughters of Plantin all worked at that job. Madeleine, the fourth, was the cleverest. At the age of thirteen she is reported to have read Hebrew, Syriac and Greek texts, which she then carried to Arias Montanus, who was supervising the printing of the famous *Biblia Regia*. Madeleine also had charge of the payroll and the personnel. Plantin described his daughter Margaret as one of the best calligraphers of her sex. He sent her to Paris to study under a certain calligrapher, who was at that time showing the King how to write, but a malady of the eyes cut short her calligraphic studies. In one of his letters Plantin wrote complaining that Margaret at the age of eight did nothing besides helping her mother with her housekeeping; and that at that time she had not yet begun to correct proofs, "owing to the tardiness of her slow brain."

Margaret married Raphelengius, and Martine became the wife of Jan Moretus. These two sons-in-law were greatly beloved by Plantin because they had much in common with him, were studious and had a strong sense of duty. He spoke of them as his "other two selves." Plantin approved of Raphelengius as a son-in-law for "his sole virtues and knowledge, foreseeing that he should one day be useful to the Christian republic,"—which meant that Plantin foresaw how useful the learned philologist would be to him in the printing office. Plantin was quite frank about it in one of his letters: "I met a young man well versed in the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Greek and Latin languages, to whom, so as to have him near me and make intercourse easier, and



*Press Room in the Plantin-Moretus Museum*

because of the hope I had of his being in time able to do something for the public weal, and because of his learning and rare virtues, I gave my daughter in marriage." In another letter Jan Moretus, the aspirant for the hand of Martine, is described as "a rather expert young man, and well versed in the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, German and Flemish languages." In another letter Plantin wrote: "He has always served me, in bad as in good times, without deserting me because of things that befell me, or for the sake of promises or allurements of others, even when they proposed to him richer matches and offered higher salaries than it was in my power to give him."

Plantin showed some remarkable qualities as an industrialist, says Dr. Maurits Sabbe, the Director of the Plantin-Moretus Museum. His large staff was not easily managed. Knowing his many worries, they frequently took advantage of situations in which they knew that Plantin had to deliver a job by a certain date and then struck for higher wages. "To be a printer does not suit everybody," he writes. "It does not suit him to whom it does not come by nature, or by a kind of divine inclination, added to a continuous and assiduous labor, and a firm assurance to be able to control himself with regard to his companions, who, as I have



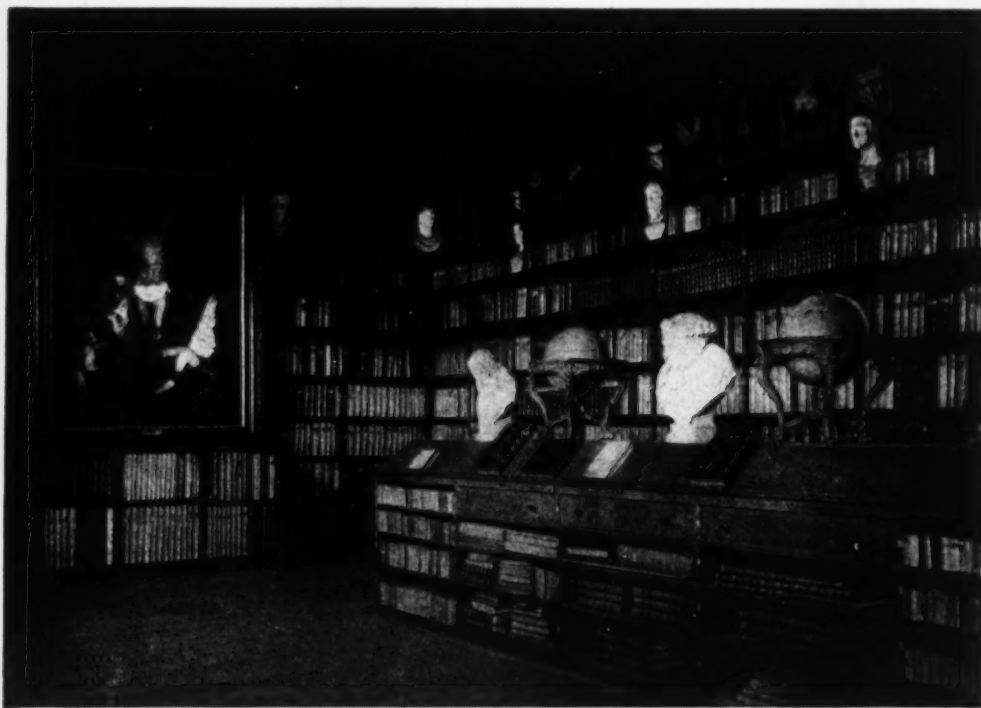
often found, generally are malignant and faithless to their masters, and full of whims, especially when they know that their master has an enterprise in hand." In another letter he refers to some particular cases of ill-will shown by his employees. "The workmen of the printing office, knowing that I had work to finish, had clubbed together against me, so that (besides having money difficulties) I had been compelled to chase them from my house, and to pretend that I was not going to print any more, so that at length they returned, having sent to beg me to forgive them and let them come back to work."

Elsewhere he complains of the impossibility of getting ordered work ready for delivery in season. This could be done, says he, "if by some laws, reasoning or conditions, the indolence, drunkenness and the malice of the workmen could be repressed and reduced" so as to make sure of a few days of steady work. To succeed in the printing trade, said he, there are needed "broadness and nimbleness of mind, added to a continued diligence, assiduous labor and a perpetual care, more than for the practicing of any other kind of work."

Plantin's financial worries were due to a combination of circumstances. Philip II, King of Spain, granted Plantin the monopoly of

printing liturgical books for use in Spanish churches, and he placed heavy orders with him but failed to pay the promised sums when due. Plantin printed liturgical works costing him 50,000 florins and choir-books costing 36,000 florins, and it was years before he got any of this money back.

The property in the *Marché du Vendredi* which is now the Plantin-Moretus Museum was acquired by Christopher Plantin in 1576. When he died there in 1589 the business passed to his son-in-law, Jan Moerentorf, Latinized as Moretus, whose son completed the buildings around the main court. In 1692 the Moretus family, was ennobled by the King of Spain. Today it is a shrine visited by librarians, printers and book-lovers from all parts of the world. Here is to be seen the printing room, reconstituted as it was in 1576, with two presses dating from Plantin's day; a type foundry equipped with old founder's implements, furnaces, moulds, bellows, files, vises and grindstone, and a large collection of stamps and matrices; a library with books printed here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; a well-restored shop and living rooms filled with furniture, paintings and *objets d'art* which belonged to the family at different periods.



*Grand Bibliothèque of the Moretus Museum*



# The Library within the School

By Lucile F. Fargo

*Formerly Librarian, North Central High School Library, Spokane, Wash.*

Picture 1: *The Elementary School Library*

A GAY, sunny room, rectangular in shape because rooms in school buildings usually happen that way; around the walls, low shelving with books in sufficient disarray to suggest constant handling; sturdy tables of oak, some round and some square-cornered; forty chairs, some of grown-up height and some built for little folk; at one end of the room an inglenook set off by low shelves; a plant on one window ledge and a globe on another; Cinderella in pictured panel over the fireplace; prints, posters, the map of Fairyland. The door swings wide and in come the 2A's ready for their weekly library hour, and captained by Marie Louise, age seven. Last Tuesday's library books are under their arms. They hurry over the noiseless floor to favorite shelves, then hoppity-skip to favorite tables, there to pile last week's books, to lay open this week's titles at the pocket, and to sign the cards ready for the approving smile and date stamp of Marie Louise, who proudly acts as pupil librarian while Miss Smith, who is the real librarian, quickly checks the attendance chart. These formalities over, Miss Smith's quiet voice announces that each may read or look at pictures as his wish directs. There is a little flurry as new volumes are opened, new magazines are sought out, and an envelope of pictures is spread before an eager group by Mary Louise. Miss Smith herself welcomes six or eight newcomers sent in from various classrooms on definite errands—to find how rubber is made, how the Chinese travel, and the difference between mushrooms and toadstools. Miss Smith also attends to a hurried request from the cooking teacher for "three more articles about wheat," and sends one reader to a convenient basin to scrub his grubby hands, while finding time to help an individual with a hard word or allowing an eager youngster to read aloud to her. Then she gathers a willing group about her to "listen to a lovely new poem." Eager comments on "Has anyone seen my mouse" are still passing about when Mary Louise tiptoes to strike the soft Chinese gong that announces it is time to put up books, replace chairs and form in line for dismissal.

This paper appears as the foreword of Miss Fargo's book, *The Library In the School*, and is reprinted here by courtesy of the A. L. A.

Picture 2: *The Junior High School Library*

Another rectangular room, larger than number 1 and with three glassed-in conference rooms instead of an inglenook. This room is light, but not too sunny, for perhaps this is California where softer light is more to be desired. Knights frown down from a colored frieze, and pictures of airplanes and campfire girls grace generous bulletin boards. A poster proclaims the approach of Washington's birthday, and beneath the poster are spread the materials necessary for the preparation of a suitable assembly program. The room is full of boys and girls, and there is a busy hum that proclaims industry without disorder and also without formal restraint. At the big desk a serious little girl receives and issues books; two boys remove an armload from the reserve shelf and march away to a classroom after making the necessary charges. The librarian is not in sight. That is because she is in a conference room helping a group of girls organize themselves into a class project committee. Presently she comes out to assist a group learning the use of the *Readers' Guide*. The children will be given a library test preliminary to entering the high school, and they are keen to become proficient users of library tools. On her way to the desk where she notices the Principal standing, the librarian stops to explain to a discouraged little girl why she cannot find Queen Elizabeth in the card catalog under "Q." The principal bears a request from the teachers asking the librarian to take charge of a plan for pooling subscriptions to professional magazines. When she has agreed to this, he suggests three or four books that would be useful to the faculty committee on the science curriculum, and the librarian promises to secure them from the public library. The chairman of the pupils' library club requests the use of a conference room for the waste paper committee, and a little girl inquires what is the proper diet for white mice. The librarian tips a loose leaf into the Pet book before handing it out, and then taps a bell to indicate that it is "putting-away time." When the passing gong sounds all books have been shelved and all tables are in order. The librarian draws three long, relaxing breaths as the last pair of knickerbockers disappears through the door—and prepares for the next group.

Picture 3: *The Senior High School Library*

Still another room, or rather, a suite. The main reading room is long and spacious. Adjoining are not only pupils' conference rooms, but one for teachers, and a combined class and lantern room, to say nothing of a librarian's office and a workroom. Tables and chairs appear as before, but higher, for the boys and girls in this room are older, many of them full-grown of body, and some, let it be remembered, with minds of adult stature. The book shelves hint of this, for here appear many sane and readable volumes common to the adult collection: biography, travel, science (*Microbe Hunters* is here), essays and poetry, like that of Schaufler and Masefield. There is the same busy hum, the same apportioning of duties between librarian, or, in this case, librarians, and pupil helpers. Here precocious groups seek the conference rooms to organize for projects or advance work. Individuals come with special assignments or browse among the shelves on personal quests. The organizing hand of the librarian is everywhere in evidence: there are files of pamphlets and clippings; a reserve system, collections of plays, of books on special subjects; of reviews; of slides, or postcards and prints. There is discipline, but it is self-imposed or group-imposed, the result of an organized school citizenship. Attendance is voluntary, but the room is always full, so there needs must be a corner specially reserved for teachers and a scheduling ahead of conference and lantern rooms. Throughout there is a spirit of helpfulness, sympathy and give and take, for this is truly the hearthstone of the school. But it is also the central power house from which stimulating currents go out into every corner of the institution.

*The Ideal School Library*1. *Location.*

Such is the school library at its best. Examine the pictures just given. It appears at once that the ideal school library is located within the school. It is true that valuable library service is and always has been given the school from outside its own walls; it is true that this service must continue in the future; but it is also true that it is never fully ideal because it is only partial service. Note how intimately the activities described buckle into and even bind together the life of the school. The librarian of the elementary library was engaged in the stimulation of reading and gave some necessary help on the mechanical side because reading is the most important item in the curriculum of the beginner. Pupils in the juniors' school were learning to use the *Read-*

*ers' Guide*, because knowledge of that tool is of great advantage in all junior exploratory activities. The group work and self-discipline of the high school library stand in close relationship to the social ideals of the modern curriculum. All these indicate clearly that the school library is an educational tool whose value is much enhanced when it stands within the schoolhouse walls ready for intimate, day-by-day service.

2. *Adjustment to school unit.*

Refer to the pictures again and note that there are three of them. They represent the three units of the school system in which the school library ordinarily develops. It would have been possible to present a fourth picture, and even a fifth or a sixth; for school libraries may be found in junior colleges, in continuation schools, and in experimental or teacher-training institutions. The important thing to notice is that each library adjusts itself to the unit of the school system it specifically serves. This adjustment runs through its equipment, its routines, its personnel, its book selection. A larger part of the business of this book will be to show in detail how such adjustments may be made.

3. *Adjustment to school organization.*

The school library adjusts itself to various types of school organization. Librarians are wont to look askance at anything savoring of forced or scheduled library attendance. The heart and soul of library work with boys and girls is its voluntary nature; make a girl read a book and she hates it; force her to go to school and she despises school. This argument can easily be carried too far. To the great majority of boys and girls going to school is a daily adventure which they would not willingly forego. The same is true of the weekly "library hour," as described in Picture 1. Scheduling seems, in the ordinary organization of the elementary school, the accepted method for giving pupils their chance at the library during school hours.\* In the before and after school sessions, opportunities are all too frequently limited by problems of transportation and traffic. In the school of higher grade the necessity for and advantages of scheduling frequently disappear. The set-up is different, and pupils are better able to take care of themselves. Voluntary attendance becomes the ideal. But when in certain cases the hugeness of the school or its acceptance of the supervised study

\*Pritchard, Martha. The school library an organ vital to school life. In Wilson, Martha. *School library experience*, p. 270-75. Reprinted from the *Detroit Journal of Education*. September, 1921, p. 46.

plan makes scheduling a necessity, capable librarians have demonstrated that the daily or weekly pilgrimage to the library may be a real event, an hour to be looked forward to because of its freedom and unusual nature. After all, freedom is a conditioned thing. To go to a picnic one must take a train, and the train runs on schedule. It is not the timetable that makes or mars the picnic. It is the good spirits of the crowd and its sponsors—or the lack of them. What happens during the library hour, how the librarian has planned for it, what objectives the librarian and the principal have in mind—these are the important things, and with these we shall deal in detail later on.

#### 4. *Adjustment to instructional methods.*

Consult the pictures again. Variety of activities and of methods are among the most striking characteristics. More than any other department, the school library adjusts itself to all forms and methods of instruction. The traditional list of assigned readings which seems best to fit into the educational patterns of certain teachers is represented in the library. The list is posted on the bulletin board and the books are on reserve or are available for short-time circulation only. But here, too, are those longer lists of collateral reading serviceable for filling in curriculum backgrounds: books of biography, of travel, of invention; of poetry and romance; all these and more with which the alert teacher embroiders the fabric of fact and provides for the brilliant pupils who can travel fast and far.

The school project is at home in the library. It may originate there as when an eleventh grade group undertakes to compile a manual of library instruction for the junior high school; it may merely use conference rooms for committee work; or it may originate in a classroom only to find its materials largely in library books and filing cases. In the project, pupils and librarian develop a social-mindedness which spreads to all phases of library work and discipline. It is teamwork that counts.

In direct contrast is highly individualized work. This goes on whether or not the school is consciously emphasizing individual differences through the Dalton plan or by means of any other capital letter method. In fact, more than one schoolman sees the library blazing the way for the entire school in this particular. In a certain training school a boy was dismissed from a class in English because he refused to read the plays and poems absorbed by his more brilliant (or perhaps more hypocritical) classmates. The library staff took up the challenge of his daily appearance. Questioning revealed

that he liked mystery and detective stories, so a start was made with Doyle and Anna Katharine Green. The transition to adventure of the Sabatini type was successfully made; Dumas and Stevenson followed, and the semester ended with the completion of *Westward Ho!* read voluntarily. It took another boy six years to complete the high school curriculum. His teachers reported that he quite regularly slept through his classes. But the librarian knew him as the boy who was "nuts on astronomy." By special agreement each new book and article on that subject was turned over to him, no matter how mathematical or technical. He constructed a telescope—a possible explanation for sleepiness in class. After six years he received a diploma from the school; but he was really graduated from the library. He went on to make a brilliant university record for research work in psychology!

#### 5. *Conclusions.*

Obviously the library is a valuable educational agency. As such it is properly housed in the school building; it adjusts itself to the unit of the school system it specifically serves; to various types of school organization and to all forms and methods of instruction.

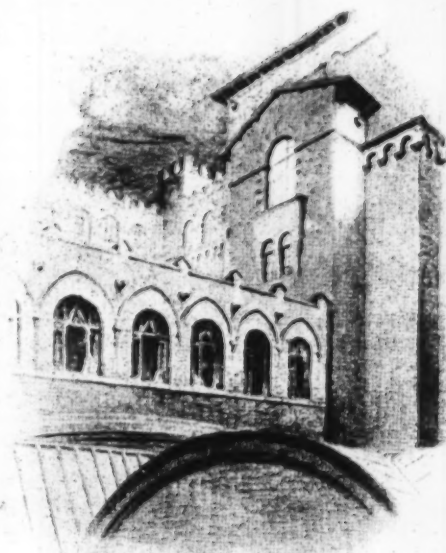
By further reference to the pictures with which this chapter began, it would be possible to draw other conclusions as to the school library; that it embraces a wide range of activities including reading, reference, instruction in the use of books as tools, and activities having a distinctly social and ethical aim; that its housing and equipment are arranged with an eye to its educational uses; that it has an expert personnel trained for a variety of duties, ranging all the way from finding the diet of white mice to assisting a faculty committee on curriculum revision; that it is characterized by skillful administration involving a knowledge of child psychology; that its organization involves technical processes like classifying and cataloging; some mechanical skills, such as pasting, stamping and labeling; and most important of all, an acquaintance with adolescent and children's literature in all subjects and fields of interest that goes beyond that of the average teacher. The pictures might also lead on to considerations concerned with financing the library, its relation to other libraries, to boards of education, library boards and state agencies, and to the whole field of educational and library development. As a matter of fact, it is the business of this book to cover each of the foregoing. But before starting on that journey it will be well to consider still further the aim and purpose of the school library, or, to state it pedagogically, to set up our objectives.

## "Library Christmasing"

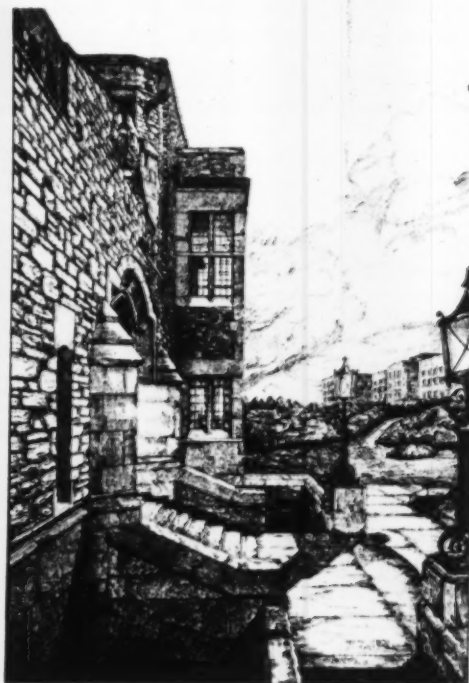
IT was a pleasant fashion that Mr. Brett established when, associating with his name that of Miss Eastman, he sent out a greeting from the Cleveland Public Library, Christmas 1910. And the fashion was no more pleasant than the greeting was appropriate, the first being that of "The Seven Joys of Reading," by Mary Wright Plummer. The second, in 1912, was two essays, an appreciation of Horace Howard Furness: "Our Great Shakespeare Critic," by Talcott Williams, and "Horace Howard Furness," by Agnes Repplier.

Succeeding years were marked by greetings equally charming. 1913 "Two Christmas Poems," by Alfred Noyes, with a drawing by Walter A. Heller; 1914 "Printed Joy," by Robert Haven Schauffler; 1915 "Andrew Carnegie," by Henry S. Pritchett; 1916 "A Literary Clinic," by Samuel McChord Crothers; and in 1917 a greeting with the flags of the Allies at the top.

The year of Mr. Brett's death, 1918, a simple card went forth from Miss Eastman and Mr. Vitz, with brief quotations from Mr. Brett's notes.



*Cleveland Public Library Greeting Card,  
Showing the Court from the Presidents'  
Corridor*



*West Front, The Library, University of British  
Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.*

Miss Eastman has perpetuated the custom, for a few years with Mr. Vitz, and more recently with her assistant, Miss Prouty. The 1919 greeting was by Walter Prichard Eaton, "Literature and Miss Lizzie Cox" and then for several years quotations from John Masefield, Charles F. Thwing, and from "The Story of the Yale University Press," as told by a friend and printed by Horace Carr. In 1923 "The Greatest Little Book in the World," by A. Edward Newton was the last of the word greetings.

This year we have one of the loveliest cards ever received, and we were so pleased with it that we take pleasure in publishing it with a short history of the custom. The view which is shown is that of the court as seen from the Presidents' Corridor.

We were happy to receive in our same mail as the card from Miss Eastman, one from Mr. Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C. For the Greeting from the University they, too, had chosen a view of the Library Building, and had a pen and ink sketch made which gives a lovely vista of the campus, renews our friendship with neighbors to the north, and again reiterates our first statement, "Library Christmasing" is a pleasant custom.



# Cooperation of Libraries in Buying and Lending Books

By L. D. Arnett

*Librarian of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

COOPERATION of libraries in selecting, buying, and lending to one another expensive sets of journals, rare and expensive books, is not practiced as extensively as it might be; and not to the extent it will be in the future. It is not practiced as extensively in this country as in Germany. There are several reasons why it is not done: First, most of the libraries of the country have not attained the stage of development, and size, when they can devote a part of their funds to the purchase of the expensive, seldom-used journal or book; especially when the publication is in a foreign language. They do not have sufficient funds even to meet the pressing needs of their respective communities or institutions. Second, there is no active agency, or authority, directing and guiding libraries of certain areas, or sections of the country for better co-operative service. Third, the large libraries are usually willing to lend to the small, books and volumes of periodicals not in use. So regardless of distance the smaller libraries, instead of forming some kind of organization for the purpose of meeting their unusual wants continue to depend upon the few large libraries.

Special libraries located within the limits of the same city are the best type to enter into some form of agreement for co-operation. There is not much duplication of material and collections are not a great distance apart. That is to say, since such libraries are close enough together to be used by the same patrons, it is economy to have some sort of understanding which prevents duplication of expensive publications—unless the demand justifies duplication. The libraries of the different departments and bureaus of the United States government illustrate types that profit most by cooperation. They are each important libraries yet devoted to special subjects. General collections, especially of public libraries, located fifty or a hundred miles apart might not be able to profit as much by division of the field for purchase as the special library, yet some advantages could probably be secured by even this in the way of limiting the purchases of certain subjects.

The kind of material with which we are chiefly concerned is that needed for scholarly investigation, research material, and more particularly highly specialized journals and transactions. The university library must provide

as much of it, and on as many subjects as possible. The larger public libraries, guided by local demand, must also provide a certain amount.

The problem of obtaining such material has been discussed in an informal way at some of the meetings of college and university librarians, and in print by Dean Works, Librarians Bishop, Gerould, Smith, Cannon, and others.<sup>†</sup> It is not a new one; but nothing far-reaching has been accomplished. The writer has little new material to present, but believes the time has come when some action should be taken by librarians of the country as a whole looking toward its solution. He is taking for granted that other librarians experience the same difficulties in purchase as himself, viz., of submitting lists of journals and transactions to dealers, especially abroad, and either receiving no reply, or in some instances quotations of apparently exorbitant prices on scarce items. On the whole, without a very large book fund, results are unsatisfactory.

Some investigation was made as to what is actually being done by the librarians of several of the larger cities where, it would seem, a very considerable saving could be effected by judicious division of purchase. In most cities there appears to be only a general understanding or verbal agreement among the librarians; from two, Chicago and Boston, were written or printed agreements received. Even the libraries of the different departments and bureaus of the government do not seem to have entered into any agreement as to their respective fields. However, I think we may take for granted that, where there are two or more libraries of somewhat different composition within a small area, whether there is any agreement among them or not, the different librarians endeavor to avoid duplication of expensive, seldom-used publications. The high cost compels them to adopt such a policy.

At Minneapolis and St. Paul there is an understanding among the different librarians to the effect that if one of them is purchasing an expensive set of books, or file of an expen-

<sup>†</sup> Works, A. W. *College and university library problems*, pp. 51-62.

Bishop, W. W. *The backs of books*, pp. 286-92.

Smith, C. W. *Vanishing supply of research periodicals*, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 49: 117-19.

Cannon, C. L. *Purchasing periodicals*, *LIBRARIES*, 33: 372-73.

sive periodical, he will notify the others who might be interested in such purchase; and further if some one of them thinks an expensive file or set should be in some one of the libraries, there is some discussion as to which library shall make the purchase. The Minneapolis Public Library specializes in art books and the finer works on natural history, and the Hill Reference Library in transportation. The University buys only such publications on these subjects as are needed for college work and for additional publications refers investigators to the other libraries. The Historical Society, as is usually the case, specializes in genealogy while other libraries buy only the most general publications on the subject.

In Cleveland there are the Western Reserve Library, The Public, Historical Society, Museum of Art, and Natural History Museum libraries. The librarians of the Western Reserve, The Public and the Historical Society each specialize in certain periods of history. The Historical Society purchases genealogy, and the Museum of Art and Natural History Museum each specialize in their respective field. The librarians cooperate in the purchase of expensive, seldom-used publications in order to avoid duplications.

In New York there are several large general libraries besides the large collections devoted to special subjects. Yet there is no very definite agreement among the librarians. Demand is the chief determining factor. Mr. Anderson says, "We do not buy, for instance, medicine or theology for the New York Public because there are excellent medical and theological libraries already in the city, and there is no reason for duplication. On the other hand, the Engineering Societies Library is only two blocks away from us, yet we have a large and important science and technology division in our own library. But both of these libraries together can no more than meet the demands of the public in this city." He says there is no definite agreement among the librarians.

In Chicago as early as 1896 the librarians of the John Crerar, Newberry, and Chicago Public determined, to a certain extent, their respective fields for purchase. Mr. Roden, however, says that there have been some modifications of the original agreement. The field of the public library was to include "all wholesomely entertaining and generally instructive books, especially such as are desired by the citizens for general home use. Also collections of newspapers, patents, government documents, books for the blind, and in architecture and the decorative arts." That of the Newberry, "literature, language, history, sociology, philosophy, religion, fine arts, in part, and medi-

cine." And that of the John Crerar Library, "Philosophy, physical and natural sciences, useful arts, fine arts, in part, and sociology." He says that the public library does not restrict its purchases to nearly so popular and elementary field as the agreement would seem to indicate; but that in cooperation, each librarian endeavors to avoid duplication of reference material and periodical sets of interest to the special student in the sciences only. That the public library, being the only one of its kind in the city, is compelled to duplicate the resources of the other two libraries to a much larger extent than appears from the agreement.

Among the libraries in the city of Boston are the Public, the Boston Athenaeum, Massachusetts Historical Society, State Library, Social Law Library; a number of special libraries; besides the university and college libraries within a radius of twenty miles. In regard to the purchase of the unusual, expensive, special item Mr. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public, says the librarians of the larger libraries usually decide which one should buy. He says that the Boston Public is apt to purchase the rare book on mathematics and related subjects, and likewise rare items relating to Shakespeare, but that there is some rivalry between the Boston Public and Harvard for Shakespeare material. In keeping with an agreement the books on business belonging to the Public Library are shelved in the building of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The collection is regarded as a branch of the Boston Public and open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Since the cost of maintenance is shared a saving for both institutions is effected. The Boston Public does not purchase books on medicine, and very few on law, referring patrons to the Boston Medical Library, and the State Library respectively.

Other libraries in the larger cities, especially where there are two or more of different composition, no doubt give some attention to the question. The high cost of some publications and the desire to have available as wide a range of research material as possible compels them to adopt such a plan. Outside the cities little seems to have been done; although the question has been discussed at some of the meetings of college librarians. Mr. Gerould, librarian of Princeton, has given some attention to the question and has enlisted a number of the eastern university libraries for co-operation in the purchase of expensive files of periodicals: each agreeing to be responsible for the purchase of some one, or more, journals. Within the past year Mr. Powers,<sup>†</sup> librarian of State

<sup>†</sup> Powers, William H. Cooperative specializing. *South Dakota Library Bulletin*, 14: 7-9.



College, Brookings, S. D., proposed to the librarians of the State that they enter into an agreement for cooperation in buying and exchange. He suggested that the larger libraries of the State each agree to give more attention to some one class of books than others, and using the 1926 edition of the American Library Association Catalog as a basis that they divide the field for purchase. The idea being to make available within the State at least all the books listed in this Catalog. If a certain book desired by a patron were in none of the libraries then the library responsible for the class to which it belongs would purchase it. He thinks that the State as a whole would be not only enriched by such a plan but that the libraries would become less dependent upon outside resources.

More attention has been given to the problem within the past four or five years than hitherto, one reason being the difficulty of purchase. Mr. Smith, in his article referred to above, was unable to obtain quotations of price on a number of foreign publications, wanted for research purposes at the University of Washington. This, of course, is a very common experience, for an order department. By visiting some of the European countries he had somewhat better success. Some publications he could not purchase because they were not available. He thinks that libraries located in cities should, as far as it is expedient, divide the field for the purchase of highly specialized publications, and that those located in various districts of the country should co-operate in the same way. He also suggests that libraries give more attention to the conservation of material out of print, or of foreign publication, instead of lending it freely to the public and incurring the risk of losing valuable books.

Mr. Cannon, head of the Order Department of the New York Public Library, suggests similar methods: giving as his reason scarcity, and high cost of subscriptions and high cost of back files of foreign publications. He proposes that the country be divided into definite areas and that specialized periodicals for which there is only an occasional demand be purchased by only one of a group of three or four libraries and that the more highly specialized publications, journals and transactions, important but seldom used, be purchased by only one library of a definite area of the country. Dean Works thinks that the administrative officers of a number of our universities will have to choose between mediocre library facilities on a wide field of subjects or abundant opportunity for research in a limited number of fields.

The problem as stated before is not a new one, but, it is becoming a more pronounced

one as the years go by. The number of libraries wanting material for research purposes has increased rapidly within the past few years, and there will still be further increase, not only here in the United States but in the number of those of Canada, England, Australia, Japan, China and other countries. Many have been only partially supplied with what they want. At no time have many copies of highly specialized journals, transactions, or books, beyond the subscription list, or actual demand, been printed; consequently they are out of print within a short time and are not available, except as an occasional copy or set comes to the second-hand dealer from a private library. For the back files of quite a large number of sets of journals and transactions of societies prices have advanced simply because of the competition among libraries. Then the problem is rendered more acute by the large number of such publications and high prices for subscriptions—no one library can purchase all.

One of the preliminaries for effective co-operation of the libraries of a city, state or section is a survey of resources, especially of such publications as might be wanted by research workers in any one of the group. Then at the same time a list of some of the important publications that should be available within the group ought to be compiled. Professors or other research workers are usually willing to prepare a list of some of the publications they want available. Such surveys have been made at different times of the research facilities of some of the cities. Among these we may mention union lists of Chicago, Rochester, Providence, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington; the *Union List of Technical Periodicals* of New York, and lists prepared by the American Chemical Society. Other lists in progress include that of the Modern Language Association, and the Union List of the Library of Congress. Then, of course, we have the great *Union List of Serials* of the United States and Canada. This includes a record of many of the important surveys. These all have their value in indicating the location of various publications, when such are wanted, and also as check lists. But they do not take the place of a survey of a particular group.

Any movement for co-operation, involving the country as a whole, would have to be started by the library profession. Such a movement could be initiated by a committee of the American Library Association with the advice and co-operation of librarians of different sections of the country. If such a movement were started the librarian of any institution, university or public, would have to obtain the

approval of the administrative officers of the institution before he could enter into any form of agreement with other institutions, especially for dividing the field of purchase. Probably not all the librarians of a particular section would be in position, because of small amount of funds, or objection of administrative officers, to participate in purchases for the benefit of a group. The public library, even of 100,000 volumes, or more, is not charged with the same responsibility of providing research material as is the university library. The extent to which they might participate in purchases, and the classes of books, would depend upon demand. However, the smaller public and college libraries might co-operate in the enrichment of their collections for other purposes, or from a different standpoint, for example, providing state or local history, or for other subjects of state or local interest.

Any plan, or agreement, should interfere in

no particular with the autonomy of a library. Each should have the right to purchase any, and all material needed on any subject. Beyond this, if funds are available, the librarian, or library committee, might decide upon the kind and particular publications that should be available for a definite area, and the amount of money that could be used for such purchases.

If the libraries of definite areas can formulate plans, for active participation in purchase and exchange, satisfactory to those concerned, they will become in the course of time more independent of the few large libraries; relieve the few large libraries of the burden of so many requests for research material, and conserve their funds to good advantage.

Read at the annual meeting of the College Library Section of the Pennsylvania Library Association, Uniontown, Pa., October 18, 1928.

## Limiting the Library School Output

By Louis Shores

*Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.*

THE economic law of supply and demand is beginning to make itself felt in the professional fields. Teaching, in particular, seems to be facing an acute problem of oversupply. All the larger cities announce that there are long waiting lists for positions and that new material is constantly pouring in from the normal schools which do not seem to be taking cognizance of the situation. As a result, New York, Chicago and other cities are resorting to examinations which are intended to be eliminative rather than selective. Nor is the field in the smaller cities less crowded. Circular letters, addressed by teachers' agencies to their registrants, declare that never before has there been so little demand for so great a supply of teachers. Candidates are urged to use "follow-up" letters for all openings.

In many ways, the library profession is following a parallel development. For many years anyone with a little education could fill

a library position equally as well as a teacher's position. Then came library training upon which many people looked as dubiously as college faculties still look on education courses today. Finally, the requirements were raised until a college degree became an essential. As yet the library world is not confronted by the problem of oversupply, but it now behooves us, who are in the profession, to take cognizance of the situation in teaching and look to the future of librarianship.

There has been a steady increase in the number of newcomers to the library profession. Indeed, it is highly probable that some of the educational overflow has been diverted to the closely related library fields, where wholesale production of trained workers has already begun. Besides the host of untrained help which yearly acquires the fundamentals of librarianship through experience, there are forty apprentice classes and sixteen full-fledged training classes conducted by libraries

throughout the United States. Most remarkable of all has been the increase in the number of library schools, both accredited and probationary, and the unprecedented enrollments in each. Columbia University alone, in its School of Library Service, had nearly as many students last year as the Albany School had had in its lifetime, and the Universities of Illinois, California and the others were not far behind.

At the present rate of increase, the library profession soon will be facing a problem of oversupply as acute as that of the teachers. True, the demand for school librarians that various state laws and educational associations are creating will take care of the surplus for a few years; but when that demand is filled, the steadily increasing supply will be a problem.

Therefore, it is not too soon now to begin considering the future of professional training. There is the fallacious contention that an oversupply tends to raise the standard of the profession. This theory of the benefits of competition was exploded long ago by economists. Looking at the problem from the standpoint of society, we are not justified in asking thousands of young men and women to spend a year in preparation for positions they will probably never fill. It is much more economical to have the standard raised by applying the selective process before the student enters the library school, so that he may turn to a field of promise without loss of time either to himself or to society.

In the Middle Ages, the guilds guarded jealously the privileges of their trades. They permitted only a certain number, based on the probable demand, to enter apprenticeship, and in this way they protected the men already in the trade from enforced idleness and unemployment. The guilds recognized the fundamental economic law of supply and demand, and regulated trade training purposefully and scientifically.

What the guilds did in the Middle Ages should be undertaken by every trade and profession today. A human being's time is too valuable to be wasted preparing for a half-dozen occupations for which he may never qualify; nor can society afford a large proportion of misfits. Scientific education could make the necessary adjustments if it would; but to date it has not.

The library profession today stands in a strategic position to lead the way. It is one of the few callings which still has a demand slightly greater than the supply. Now is the time to establish the educational machinery for maintaining the balance. At this period in our development the profession can take a

step which will set a standard for all other professions.

The task devolves upon the library schools, since they control the supply of professional workers. Therefore, a committee representing the library schools, or the Board of Education for Librarianship, or the Committee on Recruiting for Library Service, or all three, should be formed. Its chief work would be to investigate each spring the approximate number of new openings likely to be in libraries the following year. With this approximation as a basis, the committee should have absolute power to assign to each library school, accredited by the A. L. A., the maximum number of students to be enrolled the following autumn. This would enable the library schools to raise their admission requirements and the general standards of the profession at the same time, without loss to either the individuals or to society through unemployment.

This would take scientific education out of the hands of the teachers. The biggest reflection on the normal schools is that while they are teaching their students that education is primarily an adjustment to the environment, they are doing nothing to make such an adjustment, which can be brought about only by a careful study of society's needs and an authoritative regulation of a profession's supply.

As a preliminary step, it would be desirable to investigate the placement bureaus of all of the library schools. Figures relative to the placement of members of last year's classes, together with the range of salaries, would be in a general way indicative of the supply and demand. Likewise, similar figures for all of the graduating classes since the first at Columbia in 1887, might show the trend in demand for trained librarians and form a basis for future regulation.

The essential point is that the library school output must be regulated to insure employment to those who are already members of the profession. Especially is this true now with the oversupply in the closely related profession of teaching. It is an economic law that surplus labor power tends to move to less crowded fields. For this reason a great many teachers have suddenly discovered today that they have been interested in books all their lives and that therefore library work appeals to them as a life calling. In effect, these teachers are out of jobs and are looking for employment where they can get it most satisfactorily. The library profession, by undertaking to regulate the output in its own professional schools and thus precluding the possibility of unemployment, can establish a precedent for the entire economic world.

# The Library Card Catalog

By Julia C. Gray

"THE plight of the untrained man or woman standing before a huge card catalog is a challenge to the inventiveness of the makers of that instrument." Thus once upon a time quoth a library expert.

There was a time when this criticism was justified, but that was in the early days of library science, before the so-called "instrument" had even begun to approach its present degree of perfection.

If the author of the above-quoted remark still lives, and continues to hang around libraries from force of habit, or because of his love for them and the pride and glory he should take to himself for his own part in their development, it must be a joy to him to witness the activity that hourly goes on, up to the nine or ten p.m. closing hour, around the card catalog of a public library, where this great invention of recent years yields up its treasures to all alike without respect to age, sex, color, race, or previous condition of servitude.

Often he would see, lined up, awaiting their turn at the card cabinets, the youngest child in the grades, the boy from the farm, the mechanic from the shop, the engineer, the teacher, the professional person, and the alien who not so long ago came to our shores. And if it was his dream that the youngest of them all, the child from the grades, should know how to use the instrument intelligently, he would see his dream realized, for the child knows how to search the card, how to fill out the call slip and the desk at which to present it.

In those early days, extending as far back as 1876, when the American Library Association was organized, libraries were few and far between, and no two were cataloged alike, since cataloging systems had not been perfected or unified. Each library had its own system of classification and arrangement, and the cards were written or printed by hand, a laborious process that wore out many right hands and arms.

But within the last quarter of a century librarians have been getting together more and more, studying and steadily developing uniformity of methods of cataloging, until now the card catalog is so simplified and improved that it is a manageable tool in the hands of children.

The decimal system of classification has come more and more into use, and, as an aid to uniform methods, the Library of Congress has developed and maintains a department that corresponds to a central cataloging bureau, which will supply to any library, at reasonable

cost, standardized cards of all copyrighted books. Libraries may obtain as many copies of these neatly printed cards, with their cryptic information, as they need, make the necessary revisions, and fit them into their own schemes of classification.

Cards must still be made for books, journals, pamphlets, etc., not copyrighted, but improved typewriter devices are now available for card work, so that no cards need be hand-written.

As a purely American method of placing the lore of all the ages at the command of all the people, the card catalog has wielded a mighty influence upon every phase of life and living, not the least of which is the adjustment of the foreigner who migrates to this country and takes his place in our scheme of citizenship.

The little three by five card has had inestimable effect on the mining regions, the great coal, iron and oil districts, the immense stretches of our food-growing plains and valleys, all the localities to which the alien laborer gravitates for a living and as a part of the processes which produce the materials that supply the needs of a whole world.

Into these darkest of places, the traveling library has penetrated with its message of enlightenment and entertainment, as contained in its collections of books, periodicals, bulletins, and pamphlets, carefully selected from best authors, according to the unerring dictates of the card catalog.

This instrument, once jeered at by a professional, has served a magnificent purpose in enlarging and revising the whole scheme of education, and in placing all knowledge at the service of all nationalities. It has become international, universal in character.

Today the Library of Congress prints the standardized library card in many languages, so that individuals of all nationalities may trace their way to such literature in their own tongues as may be found upon the library shelves of this country and thus aid in enlarging the collections of literature of all countries in these depositories.

The small index card has become a power in the world. There is scarcely a business organization of any sort that hopes for success, however humble, that does not make use of the standardized library card as a convenience for record keeping and for accounting purposes. It has invaded the school, the church, the home, the shop, the store, the office, the factory, the great city hotel, the Government,



and every sort of organization relies upon this little instrument to keep its affairs moving with precision.

The card catalog has put industry and business and service of all kinds on a firmer and better basis.

It is the card catalog that has created the incessant demand of recent years for the great variety of filing equipment for all sorts of

purposes, now so indispensable where correspondence or record keeping forms the foundation or an important part of the work.

The manufacture of filing apparatus has reached out into those industries which are devoted to the production of lumber, steel, paper, brass, iron, and all other materials which are required for the manifold filing appliances that are on the market.



The "Bookmobile"

## To the Road

THE "Bookmobile" is off. With it goes a complete supply of new reference books, last minute library equipment, and displays of all the fascinating library tools one sees at conventions, when time will not permit a close inspection.

The big blue car, which will roll up to the Library door some day very soon is built so as to admit several persons at once, exhibits can be shown conveniently, and books shelved adequately. The H. W. Wilson Co. send with the Ambassador of Library progress, their new *United States Catalog*, *Standard Catalogs to Fiction*, *Children's Books*, their *Readers' Guide* and *Index to Business Books*. The R. R. Bowker Company will send the *Trade List Annual*, the *American Library Directory* and the new three volume *Reference*

*Catalog to English Publications*. The *Bookman's Manual*, just off the press, will be with the collection, as will the *Check List of American First Editions*.

Mr. Wilson, parent of the idea, realized that to make such a venture worth while to the people in the field there must be a close co-operation with the other producers of bibliographical tools and supplies. And so it is that the "Bookmobile" goes out bearing the name of the National Association of Booksellers, the American Booksellers' Association, F. W. Faxon, H. R. Huntington Co., Gaylord Brothers, H. W. Wilson Co., and R. R. Bowker Company.

Charles R. Brockmann, a trustee of the Charlotte, N. C., Library, and George Stewart are in charge of the "Bookmobile."

## The South African Library Survey

PROGRESS on the library survey of South Africa which Milton J. Ferguson, State librarian of California, and S. A. Pitt, librarian of the Glasgow Public Library, are making on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, is reported in the Winter 1928 issue of the *Library Review*. The great library conference at which Mr. Pitt and Mr. Ferguson met delegates from libraries in the Union and Rhodesia was held at Bloemfontein from Nov. 14 to 16. At Capetown in August opportunity was afforded the visitors of placing their views before an influential circle at the Cape Town University Club. The Colonial Secretary has requested the Corporation's representatives to submit a library scheme applicable to Rhodesia. Bulawayo and Salisbury were mentioned as possible distributing centers. The subject of libraries in country places was actively discussed at a Pretoria conference of the Women's Section of the Transvaal Agricultural Union. At Johannesburg Mr. Pitt and Mr. Ferguson outlined a proposed scheme of library service for South Africa. The proposals involve a network of district libraries, spreading from a central library in each Province, which, in turn, would be served from a huge national library. They sailed from Durban on Nov. 24 for Mombasa, British East Africa.

In an article on "The South African Library Position" in the same issue, Percy Freer outlines the circumstances that prompted the Carnegie Corporation to instigate its survey. Although the public must be allowed free access to those libraries in receipt of grants no person other than subscriber may take books out. For lending purposes the libraries of South Africa belong to the subscription class. Most public libraries of the Cape, Transvaal and Orange Free State were established and are maintained chiefly by means of annual Provincial grants whose amounts equal those received by subscription. This pound for pound principle dates back to the "Molteno Memorandum" of 1874. The allocated sums vary from £15 to £135. The Cape Administration now stipulates that three-quarters of the grant shall be spent upon books and one-quarter of this on works of an educative nature. A small number of libraries in the province receive grants in excess of the stated maximum.

After Union (1910) the "Financial Relations Act" of 1911 transferred the control of all libraries to the provincial administrations with the specific exceptions of the South Af-

rican Public Library, Cape Town, and the State Library, Pretoria, which between them constitute the National Library of South Africa. Despite the provisions of this Act, the government continued to vote sums to the provincial administrations for the maintenance of their libraries until 1912. Since then the Cape alone has shouldered its responsibilities at all adequately. Besides the grants to the larger libraries, something over £10,000 is also divided annually on the pound for pound basis among the 200 smaller ones of the province. The Transvaal Education Committee allows a grant to Germiston to encourage country book distribution. (This feature must have delighted Mr. Ferguson, remarks Mr. Freer.)

Generally speaking, South African libraries are exempt from local taxation, except in the Transvaal. The State Library, Pretoria, as government property, is an exception, but they derive therefrom little direct support. Numerically, however, they have increased four-fold during the past forty years. Johannesburg Municipal Library is of the type nearest resembling an English one. The public may borrow books without payment of a subscription, but a deposit of five shillings is demanded upon each volume borrowed, only one of which may be fiction. An opposition "Book-Club" in the city is highly successful.

Appointments are also adversely affected by these financial difficulties. Grahamstown is now offering £200 for a chief librarian, and Port Elizabeth complains that the salaries available for juniors attract the wrong type. The librarians of the *dorp* or village libraries mostly give their services voluntarily. Their supervision is one of the duties of the local magistrate upon whom the Administration relies to see that its instructions regarding expenditure of grants are properly carried out.

The reader may be black, white or colored; native, European or Malay. Fort Hare (Alice) and Lovedale possess native libraries. "The Rand and the Cape must cater for all: Dutch, English, German, Jew, 'Poor-White', etc."

Co-operation and co-ordination of service are seen as the most important need in developing the library field.

At the Bloemfontein Conference a South African Library Association was organized for the first time. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Pitt addressed the conference, and outlined a possible library scheme which should consist of a central institution, secondary and sub-centers, and a general catalog.



## Massachusetts Censorship Legislation

THE Massachusetts Library Club at its November meeting adopted resolutions calling for amendment of the present censorship law, under which Boston has achieved notoriety. A committee of the club in conference with booksellers and publishers has prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature. Representatives of the New England Watch and Ward Society also were consulted, but without favorable result.

The drastic nature of the existing law is due to the prohibition of any book, etc., "containing obscene, indecent or impure language." The effect of the word "containing" is to make a single passage or paragraph sufficient to condemn a book, and the jury is not allowed to read and consider any other portion except the passage or passages complained of. Under such conditions, it is said, the jury must find obscene many books which broader consideration would show to be clean and wholesome. Indeed, it is sometimes asserted that under strict interpretation of the law, the Bible itself would be prohibited.

To remedy this difficulty, the proposed amendment leaves the existing law as it now stands to cover pamphlets, ballads, pictures, etc., etc., which are the commonest vehicles of deliberate pornography, but provides a new section to deal with books. This section renders liable to fine or imprisonment anyone who prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book "knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent or impure."

The word "knowing" is adopted from the bill introduced last year by the Boston Book Trade Committee, and is desired by them to protect innocent and conscientious handlers of books. The booksellers maintain that under conditions in Massachusetts it is entirely feasible to give notice of a bad book, so that no bookseller could claim to have sold it thereafter without knowledge of its objectionable contents.

The clause permitting consideration of the whole book rather than of a small portion is substantially the provision in last year's Sedgwick bill. The proponents of these bills could not unite, and both bills failed of enactment. This winter the interested organizations, with the exception of the Watch and Ward Society, are in agreement, which gives more promise for favorable action.

Advocates of a change are "firmly opposed

to the circulation of obscene books," but they contend that it is unwise to continue on the statute book a law so drastic as to prohibit many books which people in general consider not obscene.

In actual practice the Watch and Ward Society seldom even *recommends* a book for prosecution without reading the whole or a substantial part of it, while the existing law compels a jury, which must render a verdict on only isolated passages.

### Text of Massachusetts Act on Obscenity

Section I. Section 28 of Chapter 272 of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out in the second and seventh lines the word "book" so as to read as follows: *Section 28.* Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing containing obscene, indecent or impure language, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives, or has in his possession any such pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

Section II. Said Chapter 272 is hereby further amended by inserting after Section 28 thereof the following new section: *Section 28A.* Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, or with the entire context and theme of any complete component part thereof, is obscene, indecent or impure, or with such knowledge introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 15, 1929

## Editorial Forum

OUR American library system has, of recent years, taken cognizance of the needs of the whole community, from that of the kindergarten children who listen to library storytelling to adult education which all educators now so thoroughly appreciate as a vital part of education for life. It is well to "catch them young" and to have library education permeate downward into the lower grades of the elementary school. Mrs. Root has set an admirable example of elementary teaching in showing children how to use the book as a book. Even grown-up readers do not always appreciate that the "contents" page scheduling the chapters of a book is at the front and the index usually at the back, and they are too prone to be careless in the physical handling of binding and leaves. The index itself, as well as catalogs and telephone directories, is nowadays more difficult of use because with the emphasis on phonetic reading rather than spelling, perhaps our people are really less acquainted with the alphabet, and this makes more important elementary library teaching at the beginning of school work. Library progress in high schools has been remarkable, and it now remains to carry the library message down into the lower grades of the entire school system. The A. L. A. Committee on Education, with its national, regional and state membership, has a great work before it in promoting school libraries and librarianship which it is hoped may be promptly pushed to the utmost. The discussions at the A. L. A. mid-winter gathering in Chicago, where the many meetings presented almost as much variety as an A. L. A. Conference, centered in the discussion of the problem whether school libraries should be administered by the educational authorities or under supervision of the public libraries, and a special committee there appointed is to present a report on the respective methods of administration, which should be of great value. The series of papers on school libraries which the LIBRARY JOURNAL will present dur-

ing the year of 1929, begins with the paper by Miss Lucile Fargo, written as an introduction to her new book, *The Library in the School*. This book will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most valuable of the A.L.A. Curriculum Studies. Other papers on the subject of School Libraries will be contributed by Joy E. Morgan, Miss Marion Lovis, Miss Clara Howard, Prof. Charles E. Rush, and others with the intent of describing present developments and of giving inspiration to school librarians.

A DISPUTE of several years' standing has now been settled by the action of the A. L. A. Council in authorizing the formation of a Business Section of the Association. This has been earnestly opposed by the Special Libraries Association on the ground that it would involve duplication of effort and would be in effect an act of discourtesy to an affiliated organization. The application was approved last year by a majority report of an A. L. A. committee, but there was a strong minority report, and the matter was tabled until the recent Chicago meeting. There was considerable professional and personal feeling in the matter, which was an unfortunate complication. Special librarians have always been of two classes—specialists who are incidentally librarians, and librarians who are incidentally specialists. There is no reason why there should not be perfect harmony between them, but a considerable number of the latter class have not become members of the Special Libraries Association and have always desired closer connection with the main organization. It was hoped that during the year, when the application lay on the table, some *modus vivendi* might be arrived at, but this did not take place. It was inevitable that, whichever way the matter should be decided, there would be disappointment and some resentment on the part of the defeated party; but now that it has been settled, it is to be hoped that all considerations, except the welfare and progress of librarianship, will be laid aside. There is danger in prosperity, which often furnishes an opportunity for the growth of factionalism; but it is certainly not necessary that united effort should be wholly dependent on the cohesive force of misfortune. A. E. B.

THE time seems to have arrived for some kind of official formulation of the relations between the Association of American Library Schools and the A. L. A. Board of Education

for Librarianship. A natural line of division would depend on the understanding that the Board represents the feelings and wishes of librarians, as expressed by their representative body, regarding the desirable results of library training, and their judgment of whether these results have in fact been attained, while the members of the Association, who are presumed to be experts in training for librarianship, should be the judges of how these results should best be attained. Of course, neither the Board nor the Association has authority or power to affect the action of individual library schools. The views and recommendations of these two bodies have not always coincided, and there is thus much need for conference leading to united action.

The Carnegie Corporation is now aiding several library schools with appropriations of money, and it is now understood that it considers the A. L. A., represented by the Board of Education, as its official expert adviser in this matter. There is thus some hesitation on the part of the schools to obtrude their own opinions, or to take any course that may seem to oppose the Board, no matter how it may appeal to their own judgment as library educators. In any case the situation would seem to be one that calls for some clarification.

A. E. B.

THE diplomatic conference at Rome mid-summer of the year past revised the convention originating at Berne in 1886, which was the foundation of the International Copyright Union, and on the first day of the session of our Congress Representative Vestal introduced a short bill authorizing entrance of the United States into that family of nations under this new convention of 1928. The Rome modifications were not substantial, and tended rather to facilitate than impede our participation and the short bill, which does not interfere with the vested interest of libraries respecting importation, calls for the cordial support of all librarians. It is not probable, however, that it will be pushed through during the short session, especially as printers and publishers emphasize the desirability of general revision in connection with entrance into the Union and the general revision bill will certainly not have adequate consideration until the meeting of the Seventy-first Congress. It is expected, however, that the divisibility and mechanical music bills, which interest librarians less, will presently be given further hearings, and there is possibility that these measures may promptly pass, clearing the way all the better for the discussion of the general revision bill and entrance into the International Copyright Union

through its authorization or through the short bill.

It is to be hoped that the coming year will see further development of the library post in which a modest beginning was made in 1928 after years of effort. No general report has yet been made of the use of the newly assured facilities during the half year in which the library post has been in operation within the first three zones to which it applies. We should be glad to have libraries which have utilized it report the extent to which it has promoted useful library circulation. Such evidence will be the best foundation for asking the Post Office Department to assent to further legislation which will make the library post available on a nation-wide basis. For the present it is chiefly valuable within county systems or in connection with the extension work of State libraries and commissions, but this in itself is a most important advantage to libraries and its success should lead to still greater results.

THE *Atlantic Monthly's* disputed "new discovery" of Lincoln letters revives interest in Lincoln literature, to which have recently been added the two volumes of the great biography left unfinished by the late Senator Beveridge and a reissue of the Herndon life of Lincoln. Lincoln literature has already reached extraordinary proportions, ten biographies being recorded in the A. L. A. Catalog of 1926, 265 entries being included in the new U. S. Catalog, while there are six special Lincoln collections scheduled in American libraries and ninety-five private book collectors are recorded as specializing in Lincolniana. Besides the biographies, every library should circulate Miss Tarbell's charming story, *He Knew Lincoln*, and Mrs. Morrow's stirring historical fictions, *Forever Free* and *With Malice Toward None*, which, based on actual history, develop imaginatively the family life of the great President and the infinite problems and perplexities which persecuted him and which make the discomfort of librarians and other executives over their problems and temperamental difficulties within their staffs seem as nothing. The carefulness of Mrs. Morrow's work in these volumes is illustrated also in *We Must March*, her story of the winning of the Northwest in which the central character, Narcissa Whitman, is pictured in actual fact in her self-revealing journal, of which the New York Public Library has a copy, from which photostats were utilized by Mrs. Morrow in the writing of the story.

## Library Chat

*Contributions Welcomed*

Mr. Jast's recent visit took him to the larger libraries as far west as Chicago. It was rather to the surprise of American librarians to whom the Manchester plans were shown that they provided for a circular library building adjacent to the rectangular municipal building. England is proud of her four ancient circular churches, one of them within the Temple Gardens, London, and the Radcliffe Camera, which is a part of the Bodleian Library, is also a circular building. But this edifice, like the famous rotunda within the British Museum, is a reading room only. The fine Seth Low Library building of Columbia University has not proved a good building for administrative purposes, and the County Courthouse in New York, originally planned to be circular or elliptical, was changed to polygonal for practical reasons.

The minute classification of the D. C. twelfth edition and of the Institut's French modification of the Dewey system, as well as the ten-ring circus programs of the A. L. A., were almost outdone by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in its eighty-fifth annual meeting, the fifth in New York, at the month-end. The program elaborated in a pamphlet of 287 pages included the meetings of numberless sections and of 46 associated organizations, among them such very specific bodies as the Potato Association of America and the American Society of Parasitologists. The interjection, rebuked by President Osborn, of "higher criticism religion" into the calmer scientific atmosphere of nebula astronomy, revives the library story of the fundamentalist reader who on his call slip wrote "The Bible—Author, God."

The many friends of Miss Sarah Bogle, whose Christmas and New Year's were spent in the hospital as a result of a sprain and wound received when she tripped and fell in crossing a street railway track in New York a few days before the holiday season, will be glad to know that after her enforced vacation she will presently resume her vigorous work, though her plans for her European journey, on which she was to sail January 6, are much upset. In her convalescence she has been holding an almost continuous reception, rather resenting the suggestion of many of her visitors that the mishap was a blessing in disguise as giving her the only opportunity for rest which she has permitted herself to enjoy in her devotion to the A. L. A. and particularly the Paris Library School.

## Good Will and Children's Books

Children's books are to have an important place at the third biennial conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, to be held in Geneva during July of this year.

The exposition will assemble the best material in the different languages of:

1. Books written to foster international good will among the children.
2. Books best loved by children and giving a true picture of child life in each country.
3. Children's classics in all countries which constitute a sort of common heritage for the nation's youth.
4. Picture books of class one and two.
5. Books written by children.

To secure this information a questionnaire has been sent out to librarians, teachers, parents and book dealers, and the information thus gathered will be put into a report and an analytical catalog. Some of the pertinent questions asked are:

What are the children's classics in your country?

What are the books giving a true picture of child life in your country and best loved by the children?

Do you know any books written in your country to foster international good will among children?

Do you know picture books whose aim is to foster good will or which give a true picture of child life in your country?

Have you in your country any books written by children? Have any of them been translated into other languages, and if so, which ones?

Good will through children's books is indeed an admirable thing, and when each librarian has filled out the questionnaire sent her and returned it, the work of good will might begin at once in the individual library by having a table exhibiting books already on file about various countries. They could be made more attractive by vivid posters, showing views of the children at play and at work, and then maps are always alluring to children. A map placed low on the wall, so that small readers could follow their reading, would be one more step to establish an understanding that there are other countries and other children, who live and read and play.

With the co-operation of all those persons to whom questionnaires were sent, a most interesting and indeed enlightening report ought to be forthcoming shortly after the conference.



# A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting

## Librarians of Large Public Libraries

**L**IBRARIANS of large public libraries held two sessions at the midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. on Dec. 28 at the Drake Hotel. Clarence E. Sherman, associate librarian of the Providence Public Library, presided.

The topic discussed at the meeting Friday morning was "The Influence of Metropolitan Districts on Public Library Administration." Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, presented the social, economic and political aspects of metropolitan districts. In an informing and stimulating address, he traced the development of municipalities and their overflowing into the suburban areas, drawing particular attention to such examples as metropolitan areas established for the purpose of developing parks, sewage disposal, docking facilities, etc. In trying to apply similar principles to public library administration, Mr. Upson brought out the fact that this is an entirely new development and that librarians themselves must, by study and experience, work out the necessary conclusions.

He was followed by Carl P. Vitz, librarian of the Toledo (Ohio) Public Library, who explained the plan through which, by contractual arrangement, the Toledo Public Library administers the library of a neighboring town. He spoke also of the application of the principles of country library service management to the metropolitan problem.

The last speaker on the program was Linda A. Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. She described the expanding growth of Cleveland and its influence on the surrounding area, stressing the interest of former residents of that city now residing in suburban towns in efficient library service and the possibilities of legal arrangements whereby the large city library may administer, at least in part, the service of public libraries in small neighboring communities.

In the general discussion which followed, it was the opinion of several speakers that the present informal policy of giving reference and circulation service to those who have business or educational connections in a metropolitan city, but whose residence is in the suburban district, will ultimately break down by its own weight. It was agreed that, while it may be possible to continue reference or research service, the circulation privileges will finally cease unless established on the basis of a legal con-

tract with adequate financial reimbursement to the metropolitan library.

At the session Friday evening "Bond Issues for Public Library Building Construction" was the topic. Prof. Simeon E. Leland of the University of Chicago prepared a paper on "The Financing of Public Library Construction Through Bond Issues." In his absence, because of illness, the paper was read by Forrest B. Spaulding, librarian of the Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library. Professor Leland has made a thorough study of the statistics relating to public library building construction in the United States, and the results constitute a very significant contribution to the literature of public library administration. Analyzing the several methods of financing library construction—by gift, by tax levy and by bond issue—Professor Leland's opinion is that, except in the case of the erection of an extensive central library, involving several hundred thousands of dollars or more, it is better financial policy to depend upon the tax levy than to resort to the issue of bonds.

Illness prevented Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, from attending, and his paper, "Some Problems in Securing Library Building," was read by Thomas P. Ayer, librarian of the Richmond, Va., Public Library.

Several miscellaneous topics were discussed. Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library, asked to have the A. L. A. Committee on Administration consider a more accurate definition of the term "branch library." This was voted. It was the opinion of those present that a "Librarian of a Large Public Library" is an executive representing a public library of 100,000 or more volumes, or a public library in a city of not less than 100,000 population. After an extended discussion, a motion to request the A. L. A. Council to admit this group as a section was lost. It was voted to publish and distribute the proceedings of the two sessions. (Subscriptions should be made through the Chairman at once. The cost will be approximately \$2 per copy, depending upon the number of orders received.)

Before adjournment, the Chairman appointed the following committee to arrange for the 1929 meeting: Paul N. Rice, librarian of the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library, Chairman; Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse N. Y., Public Library, and Webster Wheelock, librarian of the St. Paul, Minn., Public Library.

# Library Organizations

## A. L. A. Council

### *School Library Administration*

One entire session was devoted to discussion of whether library service to schools should be administered by school authorities or public authorities. The problem was thoughtfully stated by Carl Vitz of Toledo, who outlined beginnings of the modern school library, told of the Cleveland Public Library's help to the schools thirty years ago, gave relative costs estimated in one school system for library service, instruction in physics, in chemistry, English, etc., showing library service per student to be far below that of other departments.

The advantages of school administration of the school library were presented by Jesse H. Newlon of the Lincoln School, Teachers' College, Columbia University, who pointed out that the school library had its origin in the teacher's need of material for the newer style of teaching, and not in the librarian's inspiration. There is need for a great many librarians—not all the library schools of the country can train a sufficient number. Better let the school authorities see to it. He went into the famous question as to whether the school library is an adjunct of the school or an integral part thereof, casting his vote for the latter; and pointed out some essentials of an adequate school library—books enough, lively co-operation with every department, adequate staff, adequate budget, etc. Ideally and practically good administration would keep administration of the school library in the school; notwithstanding which the schools must look to the public library for help for some time to come, especially in smaller places and in rural communities.

Successful practice of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Portland (Ore.) public library systems and of the Minneapolis county library system were outlined by Frances H. Kelly of Pittsburgh and Gratia Countryman of Minneapolis, who showed the advantages of central library administration with its economy in purchasing, binding, etc., and its cultural advantages for the librarian who has contacts with books and book experts. Marion Lovis, Supervisor of Detroit school libraries, summed up the advantages of school board administration: higher salary for librarian, status and vacation equal to that of other faculty members; no division of authority or of responsibility, etc.

After discussion, in the course of which Mr. Milam explained that this question was sched-

uled because, while school libraries have functioned for a generation, there is as yet no official opinion available for the guidance of public bodies in regions now developing libraries (Louisiana, for example), and the point of this discussion is not to answer yes or no to the questions posed, but to give information as to the practices current, it was voted that under the auspices of the Committee on Education a survey of existing facts be made.

### *Business Libraries*

George B. Utley again presented the petition (laid on the table last year) of certain members of the A. L. A. that a business section be formed as part of the A. L. A. Mr. Severance spoke in favor of such a section. Mr. Cady, on behalf of the S. L. A., asked the Council not to grant this request because of resultant duplication of effort, breaking down of affiliation between A. L. A. and S. L. A., of the "dangerous precedent" of establishing in opposition to requests and protests of an affiliated organization, and of the overwhelming majority against the organization of such a section registered in the mail vote of members of both S. L. A. and A. L. A. (It was pointed out that this vote was not invited from all members common to both organizations but showed a considerable majority in favor of the only from a part of that list.) A standing vote section. The resolution creating the section was passed.

The business world and the special library was the topic of an address given by Emery T. Filbey—followed by Quin Ryan of the *Chicago Tribune*, who spoke on the relation of the library and the research department.

### *Nominating Committee*

Mr. Roden, as chairman of the Nomination Committee, reported that committee as unanimously in favor of presenting only one name for each vacancy, thus avoiding unnecessary disappointment and humiliation. Mr. Vitz presented petitions for a periodicals section and for a section on work with the foreign born. No action was requested at this time. The matter comes up for decision at the Washington meeting in May. Dr. Williamson presented the report of the Committee on a Journal of Discussion. The Council voted favorably on the establishment of such a journal.



## Catalog Section

THIRTY-FIVE members of the Catalog Section gathered at 6 o'clock for dinner at Le Petit Gourmet, on Michigan Avenue. The regular meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock at the Drake Hotel by the chairman, Helen Starr. She spoke of the progress made in the completion of certain L. C. Classification schedules, notably Agriculture, Military Science and Anthropometry.

W. S. Merrill, of the Newberry Library, explained that his *Code for Classifiers*, just published, aims to be a guide to the "principles governing the consistent placing of books in a system of classification." In cases of a possible alternative disposition of books the rulings of the Code will help to maintain uniformity and efficiency.

W. P. Cutter, assistant librarian of the Baker Library at Harvard University, spoke of his work in developing a system of classification, cataloging rules, and subject headings in the field of business. He has completed the schedules on Labor, using the expansive notation, and is ready for comments on his work.

Miss Lamb, of the University of Chicago, expressed the need for more analytical work. Miss Kelley stated that the John Crerar Library was preparing a list of monographic series for which printed analytical cards can be supplied.

A letter from Mr. Hastings of the Library of Congress, described the "Photostat, Junior," as a means of producing cards cheaply. This could be used to supply cards for entries which are supplied by other libraries, and which are too highly specialized to justify the printing of cards.

Mr. Hansen of the University of Chicago touched on certain international aspects of co-operative cataloging. He stated that he had discovered abroad little interest in L. C. printed cards. In Zurich, Munich, and in other places they did not approve of our standard size of cards. The Vatican Library is considering the printing of its cards for distribution to other libraries. In Oslo interest was shown in our cataloging rules, and also in the possibility of getting L. C. cards for analyticals.

After discussion, the meeting adjourned.

GRACE O. KELLEY, *Secretary*.

## Normal School and Teachers College Librarians

THE only paper was given by Mr. C. P. Baber, librarian of the Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia, Kan. His subject was "The Place of the Library in the General Adminis-

tration and Educational Scheme of the Teachers College." Under this heading he discussed such matters as equipment, efficient planning of library buildings, the educational preparation of the librarian and the special function of the library in the training of teachers. Following his paper, there was considerable discussion of the questions which he raised.

A question box was the other feature of the program and such problems as the best type of graduate study for the teachers' college librarian, the location of the children's library in the teachers' college, the sources of information as to the planning of library buildings, and other relevant matters had considerable discussion. Miss Welch, librarian of the teachers' college at Steven's Point, Wis., was elected chairman of the next mid-winter meeting.

## County Libraries in Alabama

JEFFERSON COUNTY in Alabama makes the largest appropriation of any county in the state for county-wide library service. The system is administered through the Birmingham Public Library. That city makes a municipal appropriation of \$60,000 for the city library, and the county adds \$20,000 a year for the county library system, according to Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director of the State Department of Archives and History, in the *Montgomery Advertiser* of Dec. 7, 1928. Calhoun County has a county-wide system inaugurated about two years ago. The Board of Revenue of the county appropriates \$2,000 a year for the maintenance of the county activities, and this sum is increased by \$3,000 through private subscription. The Calhoun County system is conducted through the Carnegie Library of Anniston by the County Library Board. Tuscaloosa County has a county-wide system inaugurated about ten years ago which has outgrown its quarters in the basement of the court house at Tuscaloosa and is now housed in one of the fine old homes of the city. Andalusia, Talladega, Mobile and Montgomery public libraries also make some attempt to supply county service. The state county library law of 1919, which allows the county boards of revenue to appropriate as much as \$5,000 a year for library maintenance, has since been amended to allow Jefferson County to increase its appropriation to \$20,000 a year.

Pending definite arrangements, the meeting of the Florida Library Association will probably take place during the week of April 1, 1929, in Jacksonville.

## Library Work

### Cooperation Between Public Libraries in Norfolk and Suffolk

WITH the view of considering methods of cooperation for the increased efficiency of the library service in East Anglia, a conference, convened by the Norwich Public Libraries Committee, was recently held at the Central Library, Norwich, attended by chairmen and librarians representing the library authorities of Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lowestoft, Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

At that conference it was unanimously resolved that cooperation between the Public Libraries of Norfolk and Suffolk would be mutually advantageous, and that the library committees of the boroughs concerned should be urged to agree to a scheme of close cooperation. In broadoutline the scheme proposed that borrowers' tickets issued by any of the cooperating libraries should be interchangeable; that, under certain agreed conditions, any one of the libraries should lend books in the lending and reference libraries to other libraries at a uniform charge per book; and that any library purchasing an important and expensive work not likely to be in great demand should make known its purchase to the other libraries, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of such books within the area. It was also suggested that librarians of the associated libraries should meet from time to time to discuss and develop methods of cooperation.

It is a matter of gratification to note that all the library committees concerned have signified their unqualified approval of the scheme, which began operation on Jan. 1, 1929. This is the first time that a scheme of cooperation on such definite lines has been adopted in any part of the country, and it is confidently believed that the results will be of far-reaching benefit to all the libraries concerned.

### Ontario College of Education Library School

FOR its first year the Library School, Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, has a registered class of thirty-five students.

Elective courses in college and university libraries, printing, and work with boys and girls have been held in the first semester. Other elective courses in special libraries, school libraries and story-telling will be given in the second semester. The course in college and university libraries included practice work under W. S. Wallace in the University of Toronto Library. Practice work for all students will

begin in February in the city public libraries.

The special lecturers from the City Libraries in the first semester were Dr. George H. Locke, modern fiction; W. O. Carson, administration of libraries; W. S. Wallace, college and university libraries; Lillian H. Smith, boys' and girls' work. The school has had informal visits from Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library, Miss Katharine Etz, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, and the Contessa Maria Loschi of Rome, who was the guest of the University Women's Club of Toronto in November. E. Cockburn Kyte, Librarian, Queen's University, gave a series of lectures on missals and illuminated manuscripts and the Bible as a printed book, and Annette Marsh, lecturer in art, Ontario College of Education, lectured on poster work and lettering.

WINIFRED G. BARNSTEAD, *Director*.

### Badly Planned Libraries

SPECIFIC criticisms of some public and university library buildings which might be more conveniently planned are contained in a brief article by Jackson E. Towne of the George Peabody College for Teachers in the *Peabody Journal of Education* for September ("Architecture versus Librarianship," 6:73-76, 1928). The Columbia University library building, although wisely located, can hardly be regarded as practical, he states. There are not sufficient windows to light the main reading room properly, and there is no real provision for the expansion of the collection. There is, fortunately, space at the rear of the building for an extension. The library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is for the present inconveniently relegated to quarters under the central dome where the only light is from a double ring of skylights. Despite the architectural beauty of the Harper Memorial Library, the awkward arrangement of underground stacks, the top-floor main delivery desk and other objectionable features have made it the object of hostile criticism.

The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library at Harvard has received scant praise for its architectural beauty, but its internal arrangements have seldom failed to satisfy the research worker, remarks Mr. Towne. He also looks forward hopefully to June of the year 1931, by which time the new Sterling Memorial Library at Yale will have been occupied an academic year. "After such careful, cooperative planning, Yale surely ought to be able to report her building as satisfactorily meeting the tests of actual operation."

## Recommended Books on South America

The World Peace Foundation lists these readings selected by James G. McDonald in collaboration with the Research Staff of the Foreign Policy Association

### *South America: Background*

- Beals, Carleton. *Latin American Nations Failure to Attain Unity*. Current History, September, 1927. A suggestive explanation of certain fundamental conditions.
- Cauderon, F. G. *Latin America: Its Rise and Progress*. New York, Scribner, 1913. \$4.50. Series of brilliant interpretative essays.
- Foreign Policy Association. *The Sixth Pan American Conference*. Parts 1 and 2. (*Information Service*, Vol. 4, Nos. 4 and 9, 1928.) 50 cents. A thorough and scholarly analysis.
- Foreign Policy Association. *Arbitration on the American Continent*. (*Information Service*, Vol. 4, No. 17, Oct. 28, 1928.) 25 cents. A survey of past and present practices.
- Gibbons, Herbert A. *The New Map of South America*. New York, Century Co., 1928. \$3.00. A clear, readable survey.
- Haring, C. H. *South America Looks at the United States*. New York, Macmillan, 1928. 243 pp. \$2.50. A scholarly and interesting analysis.
- Latané, John H. *The United States and Latin America*. New York, Doubleday, Doran, 1920. \$2.50. A sympathetic study by one of our best authorities.
- Literary Digest. *New Golden Ties That Bind the Americas*. Issue of Jan. 21, 1928. An analysis of the new economic relations between the United States and the other Americas.
- Rippy, J. Fred. *Latin American in World Politics*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1928. 286 pp. \$3.50. A general account by a leading scholar.
- Robertson, W. S. *Hispanic-American Relations with the United States*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1923. \$4.00. A standard treatise.
- Scott, James Brown. *Latin America Through the Eyes of an Eminent Jurist*. Bulletin Pan American Union, July, 1928. An interesting interpretation.
- Shanahan, E. W. *South America*. New York, E. P. Dutton, 1927. 318 pp. \$3.75. A useful handbook.
- Stuart, Graham H. *Latin America and the United States*. New York, Century Co., 1922. \$3.75. A fair and comprehensive review.

Ugarte, Manuel. *South America Awakens. Living Age*, July, 1928. A significant and representative point of view.

### *Bolivia and Paraguay*

- Post, Charles Johnson. *Across the Andes*. New York, Macmillan, 1912. \$2.50. A traveler's interesting account of one of the "roofs of the world."
- Carpenter, Frank George. *Along the Panama and the Amazon*. New York, Doubleday, 1925. \$4.00. A detailed description of life along two of the great river systems of the world.
- Pan American Union. *Asuncion*. Washington, D. C., 1927. 5 cents. Brief descriptive pamphlet.
- Marsh, Margaret Alexander. *Bankers in Bolivia*. New York, Vanguard Press, 1928. \$1.00. A critical study of the surprising degree of economic and financial penetration by United States interests in Bolivia.
- Walle, Paul. *Bolivia: Its People and Its Resources*. New York, Scribner, 1914. \$4.50. Careful study of conditions and progress.
- Bolivia. *Pan American Union*. Washington, D. C., 1928. 5 cents. Brief descriptive pamphlet.
- Reid, William Alfred. *Bolivia, the Heart of a Continent*. *Pan American Union*. Washington, D. C., 1919. 5 cents. Brief descriptive pamphlet.
- White, John W. *Paraguay and the United States*. *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, 1906-9, November, 1928. A brief account of the relations between the two countries.
- Koebel, William Henry. *Paraguay*. New York, Scribner, 1917. \$4.50. An excellent general book, including an account of the history and economic resources of the country.
- Pan American Union. *Paraguay*. Washington, D. C., 1927. 5 cents. Brief general description.

### *Pan Americanism*

- Foreign Policy Association. *Arbitration on the American Continent*. *Information Service Report*, Vol. 4, No. 17, Oct. 28, 1928. 25 cents. A summary of arbitration practices in this hemisphere particularly useful as document material for the Pan American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation now meeting in Washington.

Calderon, F. Garcia. *Latin America: Its Rise and Progress*. New York, Scribner, 1913, \$4.50. A series of brilliant and interpretative essays by an able Peruvian diplomat.

Foreign Policy Association. *The Monroe Doctrine and Latin America*. Information Service Report, Vol. 4, No. 20, Dec. 7, 1928, 25 cents. A suggestive review of the Monroe Doctrine in relation to South and Central America. It also includes a discussion of the Doctrine in reference to the League of Nations Covenant and the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

Wilson, George Grafton. *The Monroe Doctrine after the War*. Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1918, Pamphlet, 5 cents. A brief analysis by an authority on international law with appendices giving European background and essential documents.

Inman, Samuel Guy. *Problems in Pan Americanism*. New York, Doran, 1922, \$2.00. A discussion of the economic, racial and political relations between the United States and Latin America.

Foreign Policy Association. *The Sixth Pan American Conference*. Information Service Report, Vol. 4, No. 4 and No. 9, 1928, complete, 50 cents. A scholarly and documentary analysis of the Conference.

Bryce, James. *South America—Observations and Impressions*. New York, Macmillan, 1914, \$4.50. Chapters 14 and following throw interesting light on the problems of Pan Americanism.

#### Background

The general books listed in previous numbers on Argentina and Brazil also include chapters on Pan Americanism.

## Best Non-Fiction of 1928

### Suggested by the Book Review Club of Greater Boston

NOTE.—Books costing over \$5 have not been included in this list. Many of these books may be borrowed by the small libraries from the Division of Public Libraries, State House 212B, Boston.)

#### Adventure and Travel

Beebe, William. *Beneath Tropic Seas*. Putnam, \$3.

Burnham, Major F. R. *Scouting on Two Continents*. Doubleday, \$2.50.

Cark, James L. *Trails of the Hunted*. Little, \$4.

Finger, Charles, ed. *Heroes from Hakluyt*. Holt, \$4.50.

Freeman, Lewis N. *The Nearing North*. Dodd, \$3.50.

Rogers, Stanley. *Ships and Sailors*. Little, \$2.50.

Thomas, Lowell. *Raiders of the Deep*. Doubleday, \$3.

Walter, Ellery. *The World on One Leg*. Putnam, \$5.

Anderson, Mrs. Larz. *Circling South America*. Marshall Jones, \$4.

Foster, Harry L. *If You Go to South America*. Dodd, \$2. (Contains bibliography on S. A. See also *Publishers' Weekly*, Dec. 15, for novels on S. A.)

Gibbons, Herbert A. *The New Map of South America*. Century, \$3.

Ruhl, A. B. *Central Americans*. Scribner, \$3.

Bercovici, Konrad. *Nights Abroad* ("A guide to the inner soul of old cities"). Century, \$4.

Franck, Harry A. *The Fringe of the Moslem World*. Century, \$5.

Gordon, J. and C. *Wayfaring on Wheels* (Maine to Georgia). Dodd, \$3.50.

Grenfell, Sir W. T. *Labrador Looks at the Orient*. Houghton, \$5.

Thompson, Dorothy. *The New Russia*. Holt, \$3.

#### Aviation

Byrd, Richard E. *Skyward*. Putnam, \$3.50.

Keyhoe, Donald E. *Flying with Lindbergh*. Putnam, \$2.50.

Koehl, Fitzmaurice and von Huenefeld. *The Three Musketeers of the Air*. Putnam, \$2.50.

Wilkins, George E. *Flying the Arctic*. Putnam, \$2.50.

Page, V. W. *A B C of Aviation*. Henley, \$1.

Page, V. W. *Modern Aircraft*. Henley, \$5.

#### Biography

Bachelor, Irving. *Coming Up the Road*. Bobbs, \$3.50.

Bartlett, Capt. R. A. *Log of "Bob" Bartlett*. Putnam, \$3.50.

de Kruif, Paul. *Hunger Fighters*. Harcourt, \$3.

Dean, E. L. *Dolly Madison, the Nation's Hostess*. Lothrop, \$2.50.



- Der Ling, Princess. *Old Buddha* (The great Manchu Empress). Dodd. \$3.50.  
 Flower, N. *Franz Schubert*. Stokes. \$5.  
 French, Mrs. Daniel Chester. *Memories of a Sculptor's Wife*. Houghton. \$5.  
 Garland, Hamlin. *Back Trailers of the Middle Border*. Macmillan. \$2.50.  
 McCoy, Samuel. *This Man Adams*. Brentano's. \$3.50.  
 McFee, William. *Sir Martin Frobisher*. Harper. \$4. (Golden Hind series.)  
 Mackenzie, Catherine. *Alexander G. Bell*. Houghton. \$5.  
 Maurois, Andre. *Disraeli*. Appleton. \$3.  
 Mussolini, Benito. *My Autobiography*. Scribner. \$3.50.  
 Sandburg, Carl. *Abe Lincoln Grows Up*. Harcourt. \$2.50. (From Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years. For young people.)  
 Washburn, Charles G. *Life of John W. Weeks*. Houghton. \$5.  
 White, William Allen. *Masks in a Pageant*. Macmillan. \$5.  
 Woodward, W. E. *Meet General Grant*. Liveright. \$5.

#### Historical and Political

- Bacon, C. G. *The Constitution of the United States*.  
 Bassett, J. S. *The League of Nations: A Chapter in World Politics*. Longmans. \$3.50.  
 Beard, C. A. *Whither Mankind? Panorama of Modern Civilization*. Longmans. \$3.50.  
 Hughes, C. E. *Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere*. Princeton Press. \$1.75.  
 Parsons, G. *The Stream of History*. Scribner. \$5.

#### Literature

- Erskine, John. *The Delight of Great Books*. Bobbs. \$2.50.

#### National League of Women Voters

Radio List Compiled by the American Library Association, January 15, 1929

January 15, 1929

#### SUBJECT: FARM RELIEF IN THE SHORT SESSION—EQUALIZATION FEE

BOOKS—*University Debaters Annual*, 1926-27. This contains an outline for debate and a bibliography.

PERIODICALS—"Great Farm Rebellion: Its Cause and Cure," in the *Forum*, February, 1925. "The Plight of the Farmer," in the *Nation*, April 7, 1926. "Mr. Lowden Discusses the Farmer," in the *Outlook*, May 6, 1925.

- Marble, A. R. *Study of the Modern Novel, British and American, Since 1900*. (Brief biographies and reviews. Study outlines.) Appleton. \$3.50.  
 Auslander and Hill. *The Winged Horse*. Doubleday. \$3.50. (*The Winged Horse Anthology* is soon to be published.)  
 Benet, S. V. *John Brown's Body*. Doubleday. \$2.50.  
 Millay, E. St. V. *The Buck in the Snow*. Harper. \$2.  
 Robinson, E. A. *Sonnets*. Macmillan. \$1.50.  
 Barrie, J. M. *Plays* (complete in one vol.). Scribner. \$5.  
 Dunsany and others. *The Art of Playwriting*. Univ. of Penn. Pr. \$2.  
 Galsworthy, J. *Plays* (complete in one vol.). Scribner. \$2.50.  
 Beston, Henry. *The Outermost House* (Cape Cod Beach). Doubleday. \$3.  
 Greene, A. B. *Lambs in March and Other Essays*. Century. \$2.50.  
 Warner, F. L. *The Unintentional Charm of Men*. Houghton. \$2.

#### Miscellany

- Anthony, H. C. *Field Book of North American Mammals*. Putnam. \$3.50.  
 Billings, S. *Talks to Boys*. Houghton. \$1.75.  
 Browne, Lewis. *The Graphic Bible*. Macmillan. \$2.50.  
 Crampton, C. W. *Daily Health Builder*. Putnam. \$1.50.  
 Fraser, C. *Story of Engineering in America*. Crowell. \$2.50.  
 Gould, C. G. *Period Furniture Book*. Dodd. \$2.  
 Holloway, E. S. *American Furniture and Decoration*. Lippincott. \$5.  
 Kohler, Karl. *A History of Costume*. G. H. Watt. \$5.  
 Koues, Helen. *On Decorating the House*. Cosmopolitan. \$5.  
 Little, Arthur T. *The Handwriting on the Wall*. Little. \$2.50.

January 29, 1929

#### SUBJECT: MULTILATERAL TREATY

PERIODICALS—"The Meaning of the Kellogg Treaty," by H. C. Lodge, in *Harper's*, December, 1928. "Renunciation of War," by F. B. Kellogg, in the *Review of Reviews*, December, 1928. "Speech on the Anti-War Treaty," by A. Briand, in *Current History*, October, 1928. "The Effect of the Anti-War Treaty on American Foreign Policy," by J. T. Gerould, in *Current History*, October, 1928.



## Current Literature and Bibliography

ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON'S *Subject Headings in Theology* (Yardley, Pa.: F. S. Cook & Son, bds., 211 p.) is described on the title-page as being a synthetic index to some recent systems of theological library classification, together with A. L. A. subject headings in religion. As one of the Montague Publications, which are a series of books prepared and printed economically and usually for some purpose of immediate practical use, it meets the need of theological librarians and research students for some approach to standardization of theological subject headings. The list is a straight alphabetical combination of the subjects included in the indexes of the James Duff Brown, Dewey Decimal, Cutter Expansive, Union Theological Seminary Library and Library of Congress classifications with the theological topics from the A. L. A. *List of Subject Headings*. The Library of Congress classification, recently completed, is both detailed and indexed and has the enormous standardized advantage of corresponding with its printed cards and thus enabling their automatic application.

A USEFUL and suggestive brief study of the topic is J. I. Wyer's *The College and University Library* in a third revised and extended edition (A. L. A., pap., 38p., 35c. "Manual of Library Economy," IV). The library building for a college provides for its students in large or group reading rooms, arranges facilities for making easy of use inviting, standard, and popular cultural and recreational reading, and gives thought to discipline and effective supervision in planning, states the author. A university library must chiefly stress provision and privacy for individual students, and requires a more specialized, expert, and highly trained personnel.

ADMINISTRATORS of libraries faced with the problem of classifying their personnel will find a clear and concise codification of the fundamental principles of such classification in *Classification and Compensation Plans: Their Development, Adoption and Administration*, a report published as "Technical Bulletin No. 1" by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada jointly with the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, Mills Building, Washington, D. C. (pap., 24p., \$2). The report was adopted by the Assembly at its annual meeting held in Denver last September.

WITH the purpose of answering the question, "What is a business-like way of doing things?" "How does it differ from an unbusiness-like way?" "Are there any underlying principles?"—Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis has written *Some Principles of Business-Like Conduct in Libraries*, which the A. L. A. publishes in a pamphlet of twenty-nine pages (paper, 25 cents). Among the personal qualities of the successful library worker considered by Dr. Bostwick are honesty, promptness, economy, courage, caution, accuracy, clearness, ing, Washington, D. C. (pap., 24p., \$2). The and carefulness. Dr. Bostwick is also the author of the very helpful pamphlet *Administration of a Public Library*, which is the third revised edition of No. XII of the A. L. A. "Manual of Library Economy" (pap., 16p., 35c.).

TAKING the Guess Out of the Office is the interesting title of an article in *Synchroscope*, by Mary Giblin, Librarian of the Detroit Edison Co. Chief Engineer's Office. For those who subjects. The enterprise, which is co-operative it will be most helpful, for the Librarian whose chief interest is books and their circulation it will prove an interesting article, because it gives an entirely new slant on office organized around the library. It will be revealing to learn that no longer does the office manager file his letters under his chair—as "Abe" Lincoln did—keep them in his hat.

THE Port Authority Library is taking the lead in the compilation of a Water Transportation Bibliography and guide to primary sources of information on marine and allied subjects. The enterprise, which is cooperative, non-commercial and conducted without a payroll, is headed by Mr. M. E. Pellett, librarian of The Port of New York Authority, who is chairman of the committee which was formed under the auspices of the Special Libraries Association for the purpose of compiling this reference book. Ten thousand dollars is necessary for the work. The price of the initial volume has been set at \$10. The plans and progress of the work were outlined by Mr. Pellett in a paper entitled "A Bibliography of Water Transportation," read on Dec. 27 before the Bibliographical Society of America at Chicago, and on Dec. 29 before a section of that Society meeting at Indianapolis in conjunction with the American Historical Society.

# Simmons College School of Library Service Report

THE Simmons "October letter" brought its usual loyal response from the Simmons women in the field; 585 letters went out, and on Jan. 12 returns were in from 93 per cent. Those from Europe and Asia are still to arrive. It seems a pity to distill the interesting single reports into tables of statistics, but as the LIBRARY JOURNAL has published them for succeeding years they may have a cumulative value for the field at large.

The analysis of 501 reports from those holding full-time positions shows a salary average of \$1,926.40, with a medium of \$1,800. Forty per cent receive salaries of from \$2,000-\$4,260, 12.6 per cent get \$2,500-\$4,260, and about 4 per cent, \$3,000 or over. Twenty per cent receive \$1,800, 40 per cent less than \$1,800. The increasing size of the graduating classes means that an increasingly large proportion of the group is represented here by an initial salary. The majority of those who have one or more years' experience report increases ranging from \$25 to \$650 for the year.

The normal month vacation is reported by 55 per cent, and 28.5 per cent enjoy vacations ranging from five weeks to five months; 16.5 per cent have less than four weeks.

Public libraries absorb 40 per cent; colleges, 25 per cent; schools, 17.5 per cent. The distribution of the other 17.5 per cent is wide and most interesting. To give samples, they are in business, banking, law, medical, biological, chemical, hospital, engineering, art, music, government and theological libraries. Several are in bookstores and some do editorial work.

The increasing responsibility of the positions is noticeable. Forty per cent are librarians of separate libraries, or of branches or department libraries in colleges. A number are supervisors, and many are heads of special departments. Twenty-five per cent are catalogers. Children's work and reference are next in popularity. The teaching of library science becomes more marked, from Alice Higgins of the New Jersey College for Women library school, and those on the staff of the Simmons College library school, who make this a major occupation, to those who do it as a sideline. For instance all the school librarians give instruction in the use of books and libraries to the students. Others, like Miss Marion Small of the New York Public library, give courses in the training classes of their libraries. An unusual development is the course given by Lucy Osborne, curator of the Chapin collection at Williams College, on the appreciation of the material in that collection which a group of Williams students and faculty have elected.

Our suggestion that children's books before 1850 and early magazines for children would be welcome gifts has brought us additions to build up that collection.

In addition to the 501, eight persons reported part-time positions, two are giving the full year to studying for advanced library degrees, three are traveling. Four left the field to be married, and seventeen are temporarily out because of their own health or that of their families. A dozen are in other than library fields.

## Among Librarians

Margaret (Wood) Emerson, 1917 Simmons, has been appointed assistant librarian in charge of children's work at the Stoneham, Mass., Public Library.

Beatrice (Lane) Fisher, 1919 Simmons, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Duxbury, Mass.

Madeline Haas, 1928 Simmons, has been appointed to the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

Edith M. Hagan, 1928 Simmons, has accepted a position on the staff of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Alice Hussey, 1928 Simmons, has been appointed reference assistant in the Flint, Mich., Public Library.

Charlotte Michaelsen, 1926 Simmons, resigned her position at the Evansville, Ind., Public Library in October in order to go abroad. She is to be in Denmark for a number of months, and her address is Pøker Skramsgade 24<sup>11</sup>, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Frieda Roemer, 1928 Simmons, has joined the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

Mary Mize, 1928 Simmons, who has been doing some temporary cataloging at Boston Teachers College, has accepted a position as

children's librarian of the Berwyn, Ill., Public Library.

Nellie Warren, 1928 Simmons, has been appointed as assistant in the Carpenter Memorial Library, Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Verna H. Pate has been made first assistant in the catalog department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Lola Johnson (Indiana Library Commission Summer School, 1928) has been appointed junior assistant in the Prospect branch library of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Pauline Feeley from the Indianapolis Public Library has been appointed junior assistant in the catalog department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Sarah Goldstein has been appointed typist in the catalog department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Gizella M. Heim has been appointed senior assistant in the catalog department of the Indianapolis Public Library. She came to Indianapolis from the Cleveland Public Library.

Mrs. Evangeline Koehl, formerly of the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed senior assistant at the Riverside branch of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Elizabeth Radcliffe (Indiana Commission Summer School, 1928) is junior assistant at Teachers Special Library, a branch of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Mrs. Thelma W. Shaw has been appointed senior assistant in the Manual Training High School Library, Indianapolis. She was formerly in the library of the University of Chicago.

The Los Angeles Library School reports these recent appointments: Elizabeth Williams, 1918, appointed acting librarian, City School Library, Los Angeles; Katherine Woods, 1919, librarian, Placer County Library, Auburn, Cal.; Gertrude Gehman, 1922, supervisor of elementary school libraries, Fullerton, Cal.; Marion Lawrence, 1927, librarian, Burlington, N. C., Public Library. Class of 1928: Alma Becker, City School Library, Los Angeles; Josephine Herrmann, assistant, California Institute of Technology Library, Pasadena; Amanda Browning, assistant, Ball's Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.; Edith Fairchild, Eva L. Graves, Frances Higgins, Jane Kuhns, Isabelle McMonagle, Mary Dorothy Metz and Ruth Wilcox, assistants, Los Angeles Public Library.

Miss Gertrude H. Pearl, Columbia University Library School, 1928, has recently joined the National Safety Council Library staff as assistant.

From the far West comes some interesting Library news, changes and promotions speaking of growth and development in library work. After having organized a new library at Longview, Washington, a model town built by the Long Bell Lumber Company, Miss Helen Johns, a Pratt graduate, has resigned and her post will be taken by Miss Ann G. Hall.

Gretta Smith, Drexel 1914, has resigned as assistant secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission to be at home in Grinnell, Iowa, on account of the illness of her father. She will serve as acting librarian of Grinnell College for the coming year during the absence of Isabelle Clark, librarian.

Winifred F. Ticer, for the past few years consulting librarian and in charge of advertising at the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wisconsin, has gone to Warren, Ohio, to take charge of publicity work in the local public library and will also assist in the reference department.

Miss Olive Mayes of the Goodwyn Institute of Memphis has been appointed Director of Reference Work of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. Miss Mayes graduated from the University of Alabama, was professor of English at the Alabama State Teachers College, graduated from the Pratt Institute in 1913, librarian of Alabama College for Women from 1914 to 1918, U. S. Army Hospital librarian from 1918 to 1921, has been librarian of the Goodwyn Institute Library since 1922.

R. R. Bowker, in resigning as President of the Stockbridge Library Association after twenty-four years of service in that post, has printed a farewell address reviewing the history of the Stockbridge Library, 1904-28, in a pamphlet recently published.

## THE CALENDAR

Feb. 8. At the Hotel Statler, Boston. Joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston.

Feb. 6-8. At Oklahoma City. Annual meeting of Oklahoma State Library Association.

March 8-9. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J. Joint meeting of Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association.

May 13. During the week will occur the A. L. A. Conference at Washington, D. C.

Midsummer. International Conference at Rome, Italy.

## Free on Request

Any library wishing a set of *Civil War Records*—bound, about 150 volumes—may have them for their transportation by communicating with The Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock, Vt.

## OPPORTUNITIES

Librarian, with training and ten years' experience, desires to make a change. Qualified for organization and administrative positions. Open February 1st. Temporary appointment will be considered. M.H.1.

Librarian, trained, wide experience, organizing ability, familiar both adult and children's work, would like position, any locality. H.D.2.

Wanted—Position by Library School graduate and two years college with nine years experience; one in public library and eight in technical petroleum and business libraries. Experienced in organization. Can take position now. F.H.16.

Trained and experienced librarian available early February for position. Organizing, cataloging or reference work preferred. C.12.

## Ask Me Another!

It is planned to devote twenty minutes or a half hour of the Small Libraries' Round Table program at the Washington conference to a Question Box. All librarians of small libraries, or members of their staffs, are invited to send in any question that they may wish to have answered. These will be sorted, and as many as possible discussed at the meeting.

We want this to be informal and as helpful as possible. The more libraries we hear from, the more useful the discussion can be made. Please mail questions so that they will reach the chairman (M. Louise Hunt, Public Library, Racine, Wis.) by April 15.

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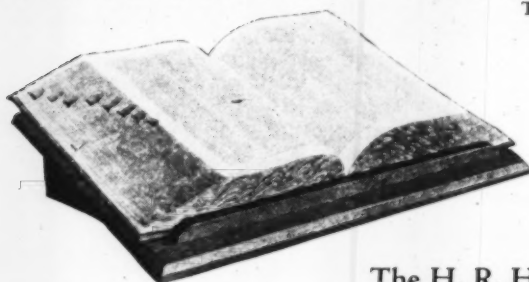
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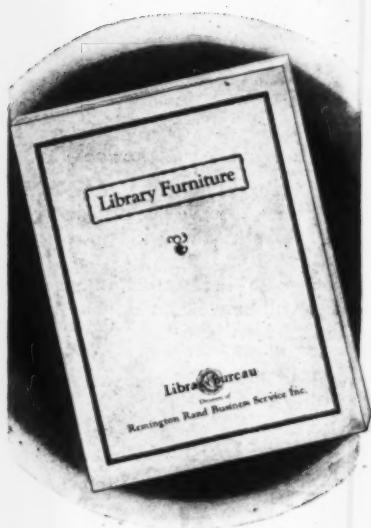
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